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Tower Views

by Clearway

Industrial Relations Tests Justice Sutherland's Chair France Sits on Its Strikes

¶ **Labor Relations**—With the Ford Company-Wagner Act headed for court and with John D. Biggers' unemployment census showing a total of some eight to eleven million unemployed, the National Labor Relations Board releases its second annual report. Whether Mr. Ford's "benevolent paternalism" or Mr. Wagner's "federal industrialism" proves legally sound, the hard fact of these millions of unemployed is something in which both Government and public opinion, both labor and management, both sentiment and common sense, find a challenge. The Labor Relations Board, with the records of two years' experience behind it, shows that an increasing number of employers are coming into co-operative agreement with the board. Some 1429 cases were disposed of in the fiscal year which ended last June, and in 446 of these cases strikes were in progress. The board reports that as resistance decreases, its efficiency increases. Hence it expects that "formal proceedings, now necessary in many cases, will be replaced by informal and rapid adjustments of complaints." • It again illustrates that a way to prove or to disprove the value of a public regulation is to co-operate in its enforcement.

¶ **Sutherland Retires**—Since it first met in 1790, the Supreme Court of the United States has seen twenty-seven persons retire from choice from its rarefied legal atmosphere. The twenty-seventh retirement is that of Justice George Sutherland, whose departure from the high bench on Jan. 18 marks more than fifteen years of dignified service, covering a period which brought some of the sharpest cleavages in the high court's history. The reason for retirement given by former justices include running for President, working for world peace, acceptance of political positions, physical considerations, and advanced years. Mr. Justice Sutherland gives the last reason for his retirement. Thus another conservative element is removed from the Supreme bench leaving the way open for the appointment of a justice whose sympathies are more in line with the New Deal. • And this puts on Mr. Roosevelt the responsibility of selecting a successor who is above reproach and detached from conflicting social elements.

¶ **Paris Strikes**—Premier Camille Chautemps issues a call to workers and employers to confer on a new program for "social peace." Convinced that the present labor conflicts are a threat to the nation, he declares that the government must act to bring about their discontinuance. The Premier asks both sides to straddle the line of cleavage, bow before the sovereignty of the state, and co-operate toward establishing a new labor code. • How frequently behind disagreements may be found a common basis on which men may meet and conciliate.

¶ **Roumanian Recognition**—With the announcement that Roumania plans to recognize the Italian Empire (by accrediting a minister to the Italian King and "Emperor of Ethiopia"), Rome waxes enthusiastic. Roumania is the tenth nation to so address an envoy's credentials. London and Paris, however, do not share in Italy's pleasure. Both Britain and France have displayed concern over the pro-Germanic policy of the new government. France orders a virtual embargo on arms. Britain sends a friendly reminder (when it observes Roumania's anti-Jewish tendencies) of the Treaty of Paris of 1919, when Roumania guaranteed the political and religious rights of her minorities. • The new Premier Goga, to be sure, has declared that Roumania proposes to hold firmly to old friendships, but apparently France and Britain are fearful that Roumania may do something to make her undesirable as a friend.

¶ **Polish Perplexities**—Parallels existing between the Poland of today and the Spain of yesterday bring up the question—Will Poland suffer a civil war? The breaking up of large landed estates, financial difficulties, impatience of peasants, absence of a large middle class, wide divergence of interests between gentry and peasantry, certain clerical aspects, and a 3,200,000-strong Jewish question are some of the problems with which Poland now wrestles. The situation is delicate, but Poland is just emerging from political adolescence. So its present problems may be but "growing pains" which its cultural maturity may smile away.

¶ **Pecking at the Budget**—The "item veto"—that device employed by some 30 state governors by which specific items may be deleted from appropriation bills without vetoing the whole measure—receives the endorsement of President Roosevelt while Arizona's Senator Ashurst and Michigan's Senator Vandenberg sponsor the plan on its way to Judiciary Committee consideration. Mr. Roosevelt's budget message recommends the presidential item veto and hope is expressed that it may discourage "riders" on objectionable money bills. • It might keep the small change from embarrassing the big expenditures, too.

Unrest Seen in Brazil In Wake of New Regime

Dissatisfaction Evident at Ruthless Pushing of Reform Moves

By Robert Grove

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—Brazil is slowly awakening to the internal and international significance of the coup d'etat of Nov. 10, when by a stroke of the pen, President Vargas transformed the nation overnight from a liberal democracy into a "regime of force organized on a corporative basis."

In the weeks which have elapsed since that time the new state has progressed to a point where, from being called a totalitarian and corporative state, it has lately been dubbed an authoritarian democracy.

Three currents are now visible. One is that the new Minister of Justice, Dr. Francisco de Campos, as shown by a long interview given to Correio da Manhã of Rio de Janeiro, is probably the philosophic father of the new Constitution, also that his ideas and those of the President do not coincide at all points, or that possibly pressure has led the President to back water in many respects.

Whether or not Dr. Campos is directly influenced by Italian and German forces is not known. But that he favors a totalitarian state like the Italian is beyond question. His defense of the new regime is scholarly and well presented and reveals that he is a man of wide reading and knowledge. He believes that the solution adopted fits the needs of Brazil, and his sincere, disinterested patriotism, as well as his ability, no one questions.

Backers Switching

In the second place, many of those who at first welcomed the coup are now beginning to have qualms about it and to wonder why it came, how it could happen there, and what it really means. Brazilians themselves are just as baffled as the rest of the world, but many are now convinced that no matter what justifications there may have been for a coup, the present solution violates much that a Brazilian cherishes. His love of liberty is a well-known quantity. The ruthless elimination of old institutions and customs is rubbing the fur the wrong way and observers sense an undercurrent of dissatisfaction whose eruption hinges largely "on the use the President makes of his new absolute power."

Thirdly, whether hammered from abroad or because some matters were hastily devised at the time, it is noticed that the Brazilian Government is hedging and retreating in certain vital respects. Instead of refusing to discuss the question of resumption of payments on the foreign debt, conversations have been afoot in London and New York, and the tone of Brazil is conciliatory. In fact, this reversal of attitude has led some observers who saw in the coup an anti-United States move, to recant and to change their attitude.

"Liberal" View

In addition, an unexpected surprise was the President's speech on education, delivered on the 100th anniversary of the Gymnasio Dom Pedro II. From the interview of the Minister of Justice it was assumed that the new regime would frankly turn all the schools of Brazil into indoctrination machines and that all teachers must become the molders of New State citizens. But instead of elaborating the Minister's ideas or of following them up, President Vargas made a more or less conventional and innocuous address which would fit into any kind of liberal regime.

In recent weeks several fundamental changes have taken place. On Flag Day, postponed a week in Rio de Janeiro because of rain, the major ceremony, besides addresses of the Chief Executive and others, was

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Vargas Warns Juries, Curbs Culture Clubs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Jan. 6

A new decree by President Vargas of Brazil, making jurors liable to prosecution "if they bring in verdicts held contrary to the evidence or grossly negligent," is reported here by the New York Times from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

By the Associated Press

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Jan. 6

President Vargas has issued a decree making any cultural, sports or beneficent club or association subject to dissolution for meeting at any time to air political views. The decree was aimed at the Brazilian Cultural Association, formed to take the place of the Fascist Integralista Party which was dissolved Dec. 3 when political parties were banned. Some of its members have since been arrested for subversive plotting.

French Warned To End Strikes; Parley Is Called

PARIS, Jan. 6 (AP)—Premier Camille Chautemps, declaring that the Government could not permit labor conflicts to continue, today called on workers and employers to meet with him to draft new accords "for social peace."

A communique containing the call was issued shortly after the General Confederation of Labor had accused employers of bad faith and announced it would demand that the Government and leaders of the People's Front—the bloc of left-wing parties supporting the cabinet—bring the employers into line.

"During the last few weeks, labor conflicts have been resumed with an intensity unknown for a long time," said the Premier. "The social situation thus created is dangerous for the prosperity and security of France.

"It is impossible that it should continue. The Government cannot allow it.

"Workers' and employers' organizations have thrown the responsibility on each other. There have been accusations of refusal to respect arbitration and the liberty of the working man on one side, and on the other side systematic agitation and violation of laws."

Government Ready to Act

The Premier declared that in order to compel respect for law, "the Government does not hesitate to engage its entire responsibility."

"It will be necessary for all citizens, no matter to which political belief or class they belong, to bow before the sovereignty of the law," M. Chautemps said, referring to a new labor code he hoped to put through.

The strike crisis which has confronted France since mid-December became intensified as workers in the Goodrich Rubber Company plant rejected M. Chautemps' suggestion for a voluntary end to their three-week strike and the General Confederation of Labor called for a showdown on a national scale.

The Confederation announced that "in view of the fighting spirit which animates French employers" it had decided to take up the whole question of strikes with the Government and to demand an extraordinary meeting of the National Committee of the People's Front. That commit-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Western Judge Deemed Likely For High Court

But Capital Observers Are Wary After Black Experience

President's Note

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—While speculation waxed mightily over the identity of the forthcoming Supreme Court Justice today, President Roosevelt wrote a letter of acknowledgment to Mr. Justice Sutherland, who announced yesterday his wish to retire, and invited him to attend the annual judiciary dinner at the White House on Jan. 20, though it is two days after the prospective retirement.

The invitation raises the possibility that Mr. Justice Van Devanter, who retired last summer, might also be at the dinner, and that some sort of pleasing and symbolic unity between active and retired justices may be built up. Actually, Mr. Justice Van Devanter is now trying a case in the Federal District Court in New York, with quite evident gusto.

The basis of the retirement system is that justices who leave active service on the high tribunal are able to continue to serve in federal courts at the call of the Chief Justice. It furnishes a gracious and fitting method for a justice to retain his kinship with the judicial robes, and has no little importance in establishing the tradition of retirement.

President's Letter

To include Mr. Justice and Mrs. Sutherland at the judiciary dinner in the White House is another imponderable act which may do something to improve continuing relations between the executive and judicial wings of the Government.

President Roosevelt wrote to Mr. Justice Sutherland:

"I have received your letter telling me of your proposed retirement from regular active service on the bench, this retirement to be effective on and after Jan. 18, 1938.

"May I send you my felicitations on your many years of public service.

"May I also express the sincere hope of Mrs. Roosevelt and myself that we shall have the pleasure of seeing you and Mrs. Sutherland at the dinner at the White House on January twentieth."

Successor From West?

And now the grand sweepstakes open for Mr. Justice Sutherland's successor. But, after the Black appointment last summer, Washington prophets—generally so glib—are shy. They have no real idea where the lightning will strike.

One assumption seems safer than any other: that the new justice will come from west of the Mississippi. Not one of the eight remaining justices come from that side of the river. Even Mr. Justice Butler is from St. Paul. Of the others, five are from the North Atlantic seaboard: Mr. Justice Brandeis from Boston, Messrs. Justices Cardozo and Stone and Chief Justice Hughes from New York; and Mr. Justice Roberts from Philadelphia. The two remaining justices are from the South, Mr. Justice McReynolds from Tennessee and Mr. Justice Black from Alabama.

While geography is not necessarily all important, it cannot be disregarded, particularly with President Roosevelt's affection for the West, and his political need of keeping friendly with that area.

Therefore, speculation begins with westerners. And there is available the unofficial "list" of final possibilities at the time of the Black ap-

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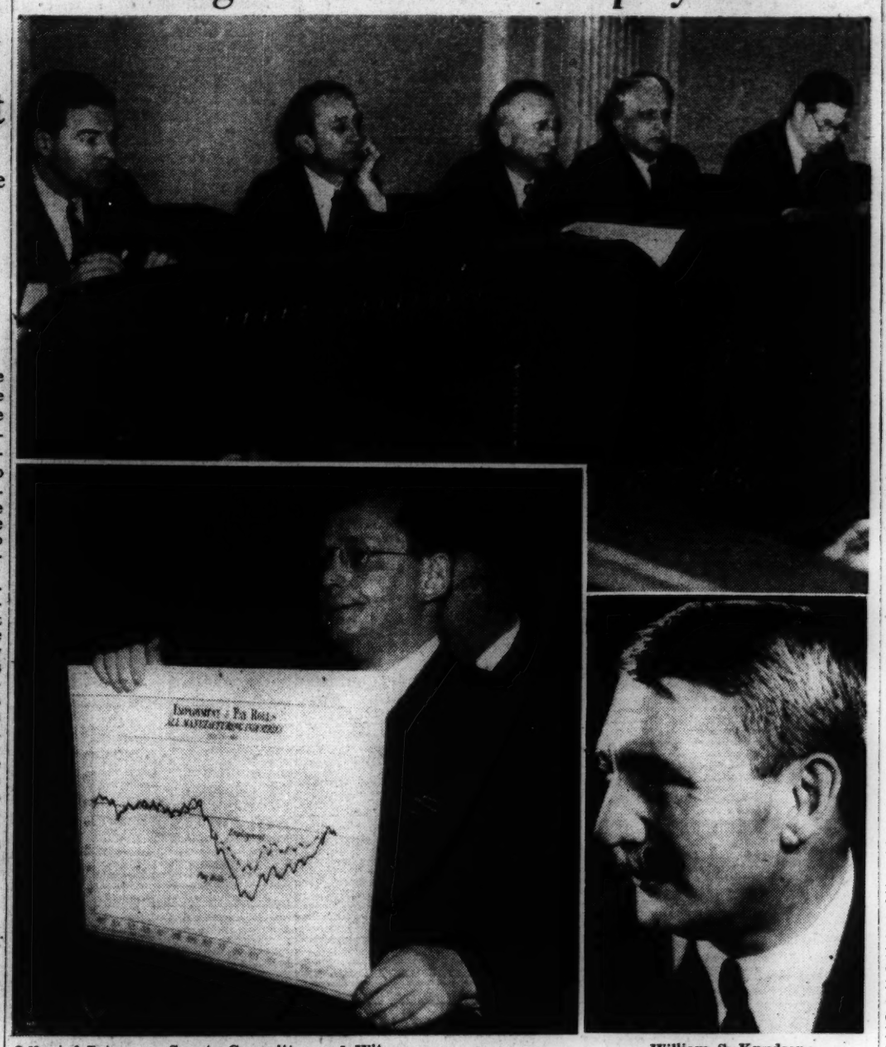
Sifting the Facts on Unemployment



© Harris & Ewing — Senate Committee and Witnesses — William S. Knudsen

Above—Special Senate Committee Studying Unemployment in Action. Left to Right—Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R) of Massachusetts; Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico; James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, Chairman; James J. Davis (R) of Pennsylvania, and James E. Murray (D) of Montana. Lower Left—Isador Lubin, Chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Testifying Before the Committee. Lower Right—Mr. Knudsen, President of General Motors, Another Witness

China's Morale: The Long Range War

Stand Against Japanese Held Strengthened by Reorganization

Gain for Chiang

HANKOW, Jan. 6 (AP)—China's resolve to fight Japan to the uttermost was exemplified yesterday by the Government's decision to strengthen the national military council and by renewed activity of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek's reorganized air force.

The Government announced Chinese bombers sank two Japanese gunboats in the Yangtse river near Wuhu, Jan. 3, and destroyed the airfield and six Japanese planes at Wuhu yesterday.

In the reorganization move General Chiang, who recently resigned the presidency of the Executive Yuan—corresponding to the premiership—so he could devote his entire time to prosecution of the war, remains as head of the military council. He will have six new military boards under him.

Gen. Ho Ying-chin, present minister of war, will be chief of the general staff.

Six New Boards

The six new boards will devote all their time to such matters as military operations, military training, military administration, political training, military justice, transportation and publicity.

Economic affairs and heavy industries, formerly under the national military council, have been transferred to the Executive Yuan, where Dr. H. H. Kung, General Chiang's brother-in-law, has succeeded to the presidency.

In his capacity as head of the supreme war council and commander-in-chief of the armies, General Chiang in the future will exercise plenary powers not only over military affairs but civil matters. Thus instead of losing prestige and influence, the Generalissimo is a more powerful figure than before he stepped down as official head of the civil government.

Recruiting on Large Scale

These readjustments in the national military council and recent changes in the executive branches of the Government, Chinese officials say, disprove reports that former communist leaders are now playing an important part in the national Government. It is true, however, that Left Wing elements as well as leaders of the Eighth (Communist) Army have been given membership in the advisory council for national defense, which recently was enlarged to 75 members.

Foreign Volunteers Aid Chinese Troops

By the Associated Press

Shanghai

Chinese newspapers report that 450 foreign volunteers are fighting with Chinese armies. They include 152 Americans, 124 French, 115 Russians and 55 British. It is assumed most of the Americans are aviators.

Peace?

TOKYO, Jan. 6 (AP)—A Japanese Government statement today declared that the Chinese Government "have come to show increasing evidence of their intention to sue for peace."

The Cabinet statement declared Japan's sole desire is to secure lasting peace in the Far East, "but unless the Chinese definitely manifest their true intentions to rectify their mistaken attitude the Japanese are firmly determined to pursue the present operations until they effectively obtain their objectives."

Spokesmen for Chinese Profess Confidence in Ultimate Benefit

Japan Over China

Fourth of Six Articles

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—In the face of all the discouraging factors in the Chinese situation, those spokesmen for the nationalist cause whom I found in Shanghai still professed an unbroken will to resist and express confidence in China's power in the end to frustrate Japan's aggression. The most prominent nationalist whom I found still in Shanghai was T. V. Soong, who, with his brother-in-law, H. H. Kung, then minister of finance, and now also head of the Chiang Government, controls China's four leading banks and was one of the main architects of the new Chinese financial structure

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Knudsen Puts Confidence As Primary Need

But Senators Contrast His Stand With Ouster of 30,000

Surplus Cited

Head of General Motors Sees Recession as Temporary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—William Knudsen, who is president of General Motors Corporation, provided the perfect foil today for senators of the unemployment committee who are intent on probing the underlying economics and philosophy of the present business recession.

There was no philosophy about Mr. Knudsen. Ruddy faced and with kindly wrinkles spreading from his blue eyes he genially told inquirers in a Norse accent that when sales of General Motors cars dropped off last fall 50 per cent in three weeks—the sharpest drop in all the company's long history—there was nothing left to do but curtail output and lay off men. The corporation has just announced it would lay off 30,000 workers.

But when Mr. Knudsen, whose soft collar slowly crumpled as the proceedings continued, hazarded the guess that what the country needed most to restore business was "confidence," the Senators seized their opportunity. How could the country have confidence, they asked, if the little man heard that the big companies were laying off 30,000 men? And further, how could General Motors justify this when, according to earlier testimony, Mr. Knudsen had revealed that his corporation has a present surplus of around $450,000,000—the biggest surplus in all history?

Opposes Roosevelt Plan

To Mr. Knudsen it was all simple. One thing followed the other as plainly as the law of supply and demand. When demand fell off, production dropped, and men were dropped too, much against his own desire. He told the committee he could not see how the President's plan of prior consultation between big business leaders and the Government could benefit the matter. Presumably Mr. Knudsen repeated the same thing to President Roosevelt later today with whom he had an appointment, along with John D. Biggers, head of the unemployment census at noon.

"Have you thought of reducing prices?" asked Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, chairman of the committee. Mr. Knudsen said that his corporation had not. A secretary of Mr. Knudsen whispered to his chief that the corporation actually has only $50,000,000 in cash and government bonds, and Mr. Knudsen explained that was "just a handful of money" if his company tried to continue production at its old rate. Most of the big surplus now, said the quick-thinking secretary, is inventory and unsold cars, and the actual cash surplus is less than 1936 though above average. Mr. Knudsen agreed.

Friendly Exchange

The hearing was on friendly terms. Mr. Knudsen, who worked his way up from the ranks to be one of the highest executive officers in American industry, set the good-natured tone. Three motion picture machines ground along throughout proceedings and a big crowd looked on. But despite this, the New Deal Senators pressed their points.

"Would there be anything better in the world to restore confidence at the present time than for General Motors tomorrow to announce that it would restore these 30,000 men?" asked Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri.

"I imagine it would help," said Mr. Knudsen, waving a big hand helplessly, "but what are we going to have them do?"

"Coudn't you spread the work?" asked Mr. Byrnes.

"We tried that under Mr. Hoover," said witness, explaining that the company was doing its best at present to ameliorate the situation by part time.

"You don't think the recession is permanent then?"

"No, I think its a temporary lay-off. We hope it will be over by spring."

Senator Byrnes then delivered a comment likely to be heard frequently in New Deal circles. He said he had queried editors, industrialists and hundreds of others in behalf of the committee as to the cause of the recession and had discovered "surprising unanimity" in the belief that "eliminating the excess profits tax and capital gains tax would aid matters."

Defends Capital Gain

"But certainly," he declared, "the capital gains tax has not prevented General Motors from accumulating the largest reserve in history, while the argument that such reserves should not be touched because they provide for a 'rainy day' hardly holds good. The 'rainy day' has come—and you lay-off 30,000 workers."

A minute later Mr. Byrnes smiling told witness he seemed to believe in the law of supply and demand.

"Do you believe in the doctrine of scarcity?" he continued.

"What is it?" asked baffled Mr. Knudsen.

"It is referred to in the policy of controlling production on the farms."

"I don't know anything about farming," said the witness, promptly.

"Well, actually this is true," said Mr. Byrnes regardless. "Although

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Intimate Message From Washington

Events at Capital See New Deal Morale Lifted—Roosevelt Message on Business and Government Awaited

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Jan. 6

It was possible last Monday to rush from the Supreme Court—after listening to Mr. Justice Sutherland and Chief Justice Hughes read their utility case decisions—to the House of Representatives and hear Mr. Roosevelt address the Congress, the nation and the globe. It was not known then that Mr. Justice Sutherland was on the point of retirement. He delivered his unanimous opinion in a clear rather academic voice, emphasizing his points in the big marble hearing room as though he were in argument with somebody—somebody who objected very much to what he was saying. A reporter from a leading newspaper passed back a slip saying "bet this is a 5 to 4 decision." As member of the conservative bloc it was taken for granted that the justice was reading a split decision against the Government. There were nods of agreement from the other reporters. To everyone's surprise the opinion was unanimous, and in what may be the conservative justice's valedictory he found himself, for one of the few times, supporting the New Deal in a vital case upholding PWA power loans.

Called 'Conciliatory'

Over in the House Mr. Roosevelt's voice sounded strong and determined. Members of Congress and galleries heard it without amplification. Watching the President one had advance notice by face and gesture of each climax, or a point where he invited applause. However it may have sounded over the radio, in the chamber itself one had the very strong feeling that at certain spots Mr. Roosevelt had decided to be aggressive and truculent. There was frequently more fire in his voice, gesture and expression than appeared in the words themselves. The headlines called the speech "conciliatory" but if so it was conciliation couched in intransigent tones.

What a week it has been!—and it is not over yet. There has been the President's address; the budget; the Supreme Court utility decisions; Mr. Justice Sutherland's announcement of retirement; and half a dozen lesser matters. The naval expansion program is about to be aired; the labor board has decided to move in on Mr. Ford; Mr. Roosevelt indorses the admirable Vandenberg proposal for a separate executive veto of individual budget items. News comes from Congress that conferees on the complex farm bill will seek to alter the McNary-Boileau dairy amendment so as to make that "unworkable" provision workable; also that some sort of a modified wage-hour bill is likely in the House, possibly containing only half the original measure and giving national labor standards on wages or hours, but not on both. An earlier plan to hold back the farm bill until the South had delivered the votes to pass the revived "wage and/or hour bill" has perished.

New Message

The President will send soon to Congress a new message dealing with business and government, and he will touch the same subject in his Jackson Day speech. A good deal of confusion will be avoided if the administration drive is visualized as an attack on "scarcity economics" resulting from artificial price control by big business, rather than an attack on monopolies alone. As Mr. Roper says, "there are good monopolies and bad monopolies." The Government has tried for almost half a century to break up trusts and monopolies, and the Justice Department's annual report, just issued, is a confession and recapitulation of failure. The new theory seems to be that some concentration of control is now inescapable, and since it "can't be licked it must be jined"—that is, the Government should now become a regulatory partner, or supervisor.

As for the Supreme Court, the New Deal is very happy about it. The question is, however, whether it might not have been far better, all around, if it had never started its court enlargement plan, or had tactfully dropped it when the court majority swung over to the liberal side.

Yet for the moment events have lifted the New Deal's morale tremendously. Mounting unemployment statistics lie ahead however. How the New Deal will feel in the spring is another matter.

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Incidentally—

$3.50 for a Peach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Peach growers in this State who are wondering what price they will be able to obtain for their products this coming season, may find some consolation in reading a recent review of the industry compiled by H. M. Butterfield, of the University of California, which shows that California peaches at one time retailed for $3.50 each.

That was in 1854, during the days of the gold rush, when the peach was a highly prized delicacy. The particular peaches bringing the above quoted price, were grown at Coloma, in the heart of the mother lode region. The following year the price dropped to $1.

The peach for which miners were willing to "pay through the nose," so to speak, was of the Indian Blood variety, which is no longer grown.

Not Fantastic Enough

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—A test to determine just how fantastic milady's hat can be without arousing comment is a failure.

The test was not fantastic enough.

Miss Marion McKenzie, who carried out the experiment along Hollywood's famed boulevards, attracted no more than ordinary attention when she wore on her head:

1. A lampshade, quite gaudy.
2. One rubber band.
3. Two artificial flowers.
4. One chain off a bathtub plug.
5. One shoe lace.

Lots of Words

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill.—How well do you know your mother tongue? Better than you think, perhaps. A recent survey at Northwestern University here, disclosed the average college student has a "recognition-vocabulary of 176,000 words—a bowing acquaintance with them—which is many more than the 15,000 heretofore credited to adults.

Dr. Robert Seashore, associate professor of psychology, conducted the test. The students, he found, knew the meaning of 62,000 basic, or root, words and 114,000 derived words—adeptness in slang on the campus notwithstanding.

Vocabulary size, Dr. Seashore believes, is an indicator of general intelligence. Possessed of a large one, a person usually does well in an intelligence test, he thinks.

White Redwoods

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Discovery of an albino redwood tree by the State Division of Forestry in the Santa Cruz Mountains north of Big Basin Redwoods State Park has been reported to the Automobile Club of Southern California. The report said the tree is identical with the ordinary redwood except that its trunk and branches are white.

In the Boston Section:

Tobin says Boston "savings" mostly due to federal aid.

Fearing seen as new White Fund head.

Iceberg patrol can now fine skippers who refuse advice.

Two big dyehouses go on trial before labor board.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Ford Case Writes Labor History

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 — The Ford Motor Company's contest with the National Labor Relations Board has produced the biggest labor issue today in America.

Refusal of the board to grant the Ford Company a re-hearing means that the matter goes immediately into court. Here the question of Ford's relationship with his employees, together with the whole broad issue of the Wagner Act's interpretation, will be thrashed out.

Other recent factors have centered unusual attention on the whole motor industry.

President Roosevelt on Tuesday cited high-pressure automobile salesmanship as a typical example of over-selling the consumers' market. The industry has been frequently mentioned in connection with the business recession, and its vital role in national economy is everywhere recognized. William S. Knudsen of General Motors, who testifies today before the special Senate committee on unemployment may give the industry's side of the case. It is significant that the Hudson company is now entering the lowest price car field where Ford previously was paramount. The Ford family fortune was based on the policy of more and more cars at cheaper and cheaper prices, plus the ploughing back of profits. Last summer, however, the Ford company took the lead in raising prices.

Ample Supply of Labor

So far as labor is concerned, the Ford company has led the way in reducing mass production to simple jobs easily handled, thereby getting the greatest economies from machinery.

The labor supply is ample in Detroit and each Ford worker knows that a line of job-seekers is waiting in the field opposite gate 2 to take the next vacancy that occurs.

The C. I. O. has been trying to inaugurate a seniority system in General Motors and Chrysler, which deal with this labor organization, but the Ford company has not instituted the plan; previous service is no certain guarantee of Ford reemployment after the seasonal layoff. Back in 1929, the company announced that those assembling before 6 a. m. would be dispersed.

For one reason or another and whether or not one agrees, it is simple fact that the Ford company has come to have a reputation in labor circles for sternness bordering on ruthlessness. For organized labor the Ford company has replaced the United States Steel Corporation as its chief bugbear. Sooner or later a showdown seems inevitable.

Series of Violent Clashes

When United States Steel dropped its previous adamantine stand against unionization last March a long period of outbreaks dating back to the Homestead riots came to an end. Only the public can decide whether the loss of company independence was worth the price.

In recent days the almost inevitable conflict between militant labor and anti-union Ford has produced a series of sanguinary clashes taking their places in history beside Cripple Creek, Ludlow, Herrin, Harlan County and Homestead.

On March 7, 1932, a "hunger march" on Ford's led by communists resulted in four workers killed, 19 seriously wounded and 50 to 100 injured. On May 26, 1937, came the beating up of unionists distributing leaflets outside the Ford plant which led to indictment by the Labor Relations Board.

The two versions of this affair are simply irreconcilable. The board calls the Ford attack "almost unbelievably brutal." The Ford company this week completely disclaims responsibility. The facts probably will go to the courts.

In addition, on May 10 three United Automobile Workers men were beaten in South Chicago passing out handbills at the Ford assembly plant; two union organizers were beaten in Dallas, and the union attorney was assaulted on a crowded street corner; and at Memphis, Tenn., two organizers were beaten on Sept. 22, while another such incident occurred Oct. 5. Violence seems to be the inevitable concomitant in American history for refusal to deal with labor.

Big Sums for Espionage

The record of the La Follette committee shows that General Motors paid $829,765 in three years for industrial anti-union espionage by outside agencies, like Pinkertons and Corporations Auxiliary. Chrysler paid a smaller sum. Both companies have agreed to drop such espionage, which loses most of its value anyway now the two companies have recognized the union.

The Ford company was not mentioned in the La Follette hearings because it does not hire outside espionage services. It is believed the Ford "service department" performs this job in the Ford industrial empire, and the Labor Relations Board is the latest to reiterate and document the allegation.

Ford's desire to aid rehabilitation of convicts is the reason frequently advanced for appointment of Harry Bennett, his personnel director, as member of the Michigan State Prison Board, and the consequent recruitment of many paroled convicts in the service department. Sworn testimony presented to the National Labor Relations Board on the May 26, 1937, riot indicates that this element of the department was then active. Newspaper reporters and photographers suffered particularly.

Testimony by Photographer

Here is typical evidence given by Frederick Arnold, Detroit Times staff photographer. As he took pictures of the assault, he alleges orders were shouted by the Ford assailants to break his camera, and when he was picked up by his own driver, Omar Shull, his pursuers got into another car and started after him. There followed a wild chase of four or five miles through crowded city streets, through red lights, traveling at a speed claimed to go as high as close to 80 miles an hour.

Shull finally drove to the Melvindale Police Station and Arnold escaped into the station one jump ahead of his pursuers. At the station his pursuers "identified themselves as Michael Devlin, Charles Grundish and Stanley Terry of the Ford service department." The audacity of the pursuers gives support to charges that the Ford company, which pays two thirds of Dearborn's taxes, enjoys considerable immunity by a working agreement between the service department and police.

The courts will probably finally determine the constitutional authority of the Labor Board's indictment, which found the huge River Rouge plant—biggest industrial unit in the world—so dominated by service department men as to take on the aspect of "a huge military organization," or a community "under martial law."

The Ford company denies the charges in toto, and declares "the company and its founder have recognized the right of every employee to join a union or not, as he pleases."

It is on these utterly irreconcilable views that the biggest labor issue before the country must be settled.

Wonders of Research: Molecule Totals

Particles too small for view under microscope counted by help of mechanical contrivances—Masterstroke of mathematical calculation in locating remote planet recalled, with honors going to two astronomers

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Just as the master mason knows before he starts, about how many bricks he's going to need to build a chimney, so natural scientists constructing pictures of atoms and molecules should know how many of these tiny "building bricks" there are in given quantities of liquids or solids.

At the organic chemistry symposium held in Richmond, Va., last week, Dr. Alsop H. Corwin of Johns Hopkins University exhibited his newly devised "micro-combustion apparatus," with which he hopes to count more accurately than ever before, the number of atoms it takes to construct a molecule.

Molecules are tiny objects themselves, mostly far to small to be visible in powerful microscopes. At the American Association for the Advancement of Science meeting in Indianapolis, Dr. Charles Hire of the Kentucy Teachers' College told of counting 40,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 (40 sextillion) molecules in a thimbleful of water. Atoms are smaller units, and we may soon expect Dr. Corwin to give interesting figures on complex molecules.

Sky Scannings:

Eight years ago this month the planet Neptune lost its reputation for being the most distant known planet, a reputation of almost 84 years standing. Until 1846 Uranus held the record as most distant.

Astronomers had known for a long time that certain discrepancies in the behavior of Uranus, pointed to gravitational influences that could only be explained by another, more remote member of the solar system. Two young astronomers, Leverrier in France and Adams in England made laborious calculations of the probable position and characteristics of the new planet. Leverrier submitted his results to Prof. F. G. Galle in Berlin, who had access to a new star map of that particular region and was able to locate the predicted planet in about two hours work.

Adams, on the other hand, several months before had handed his work to his superior, Prof. Challis, who in turn handed it to the Astronomer Royal, Sir George Airy. Unfortunately for Adams, Airy had no recent star map available and at spare moments from time to time, set about to verify the findings, checking all known stars in the region.

Galle with his two star maps, one recent, one old, merely located a new face, while Airy had the more tedious job of checking a single map by verbal descriptio... Leverrier received all the credit at time, but the world of astronomy has since been fair enough to accord equal honors to both for this technical tour de force, one of the most brilliant triumphs for the use of mathematics in the field of astronomy.

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Acquiring a Skill

A fundamental borrowed from schools of horsemanship was advocated for teacher-training by Charles C. Sherrod, Tennessee State Teachers College official addressing the American Association for the Advancement of Science last week.

"If a person has 100 hours in which to learn to ride, he could spend an hour profitably being told how to do it, another four in watching an expert horseman and the remaining 95 in practice," said Sherrod. "This may be far from the proper division of time in the preparation of teachers, but it points to an important fundamental," he added.

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Mercury Switch Ready

The snap of the switch may no longer characterize the turning on and off of light in homes, according to General Electric engineers, who a year ago announced perfection of a new mercury switch in which the contact is made and broken with absolutely no noise.

Mercury switches are now being turned out by mass production methods and will appear on the market in a few days, General Electric officials assert. Contact is made by the flow of mercury and the new switch has no moving parts to wear out, no springs or blades to break. It is easily interchanged with the standard type snap-switches.

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Light by Electrons

Two Notre Dame physicists, George B. Collins and Victor G. Reiling, have verified and extended the experiments of the Russian physicist, Cerenkov, who recently reported a new method of producing light.

Such light is produced when electrons pass through liquids or solids with a speed greater than the speed of light in the liquid. The Notre Dame men, using an electro-static generator producing 1,500,000 volts, were able to perform much more precise experiments than was Cerenkov, who used relatively weak sources of radium.

They passed a narrow stream of fast electrons through thin layers of liquids and solids. The light emitted from all substances was always bluish-white, indicating that the character of the light did not depend on the kind of material in which it was produced.

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For Keeping Tomatoes

Discovery that tomatoes have a skin that is practically gas-tight and "breathes" entirely through its stem scar, led to a simple process developed by Dr. Charles Brooks of the United States Department of Agriculture which more than doubles the time they may be stored under ordinary temperatures. It involves the use of one part beeswax, one part paraffin and two parts mineral oil in a bit of solution poured over the stem scar. It is especially valuable for tomatoes being shipped long distances.

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Prof. Bastian Schmidt, of the University of Munich, has found that cats and birds are not the only animals that can find their way home persistently. Mice too, have a very strong homing tendency. The house of a friend became invaded by field mice one winter; and after a long series of capturing them, releasing them far from home and again recapturing them in the same cellar, despite precautions taken to keep them in the dark during the trip away from home, the conclusion was reached that mice too, have a love for familiar surroundings.

Dr. Alsop H. Corwin, of Johns Hopkins University
Busy With Micro-Combustion Apparatus for Counting the Number of Atoms in a Molecule

Alberta Papers Hit Control As Social Credit Domination

OTTAWA, Jan. 6 (CP)—Freedom of the press is a fundamental right of democratic citizenship which must be uniform throughout Canada, according to one of the arguments submitted to the Supreme Court of Canada yesterday in behalf of the Alberta newspapers for next week's reference on the validity of Alberta's "press bill."

Alberta newspapers thus sided with the Dominion Government in the contention that the regulation of newspapers is a matter for federal and not for provincial legislation. The Alberta Government took the stand it was a provincial matter, falling unquestionably under the Province's jurisdiction over "property and civil rights within the Province."

"Inherent rights expressed in such wide and general terms as 'personal liberty,' 'freedom of speech,' 'freedom of the press' and 'freedom of assembly,'" the newspaper's factum states, "are all rights which, by the very conception of citizenship under the Confederation, must, it is submitted, be uniform throughout the Dominion and not capable of being so impaired by any one Province as to degrade the quality of citizenship in that Province as compared with the other provinces of Canada."

The object of the bill, the newspapers continued, was to aid in establishing a new social order based on the theory of social credit. Its immediate aim, it was stated, was to secure publication of information desired by the Social Credit Government and prevent the publication of information not desired. Even if the bill could be regarded as pertaining to civil rights, the rights touched upon were not local within the Province but nation-wide and attributes of Canadian citizenship rather than Alberta citizenship, the factum continued. It would operate to deprive all Canadians of the news and views of the Alberta newspapers and events in that Province were of vital interest to the whole of Canada.

News was not a commodity, its cultural and intellectual impact on national life was different from that of physical commodities. In forming opinions and directing their activities, citizens from Halifax to Vancouver are influenced by events in other provinces, it was contended.

The press bill would require newspapers to publish amplifying or corrective statements relating to government policy at the demand of the chairmain of the Social Credit Board and upon similar demand to disclose the writers of and sources of information for news items, articles and editorials. Powers to prohibit publication of offending papers and penalties of fines and imprisonment in default of payment are provided in the bill.

The Alberta Government's reply said it was difficult to find any possible ground for saying the bill exceeded provincial powers. All it did was impose certain civil obligations upon those responsible for publishing newspapers in Alberta.

Alberta contended that the bill did not differ in substance from the provincial libel and slander act which had been in effect for many years. The act dealt with the rights of the public against newspapers and the bill imposed obligations on newspapers in favor of the Provincial Government.

The obligation to publish corrective statements was said to be similar to the provision in the libel and slander act for the publication of apologies and thus avoiding liability for damages.

On the other side it was argued the bill dealt with the same sort of alleged wrong as the seditious libel sections of the criminal code, a wrong against the public as a whole rather than against individuals. It therefore pertained to criminal law which was a matter for dominion legislation. The Dominion had legislated for years both on the subject of seditious libel and the publication of false news.

Also involved in the reference are bills relating to the regulation of credit and the taxation of banks as well as powers of the governor-general-in-council and the lieutenant governor over bills which pass through a provincial legislature.

Van Devanter Firm as Judge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—Choosing to go "a little slow" for a few days until he "catches the gait," Justice Willis Van Devanter, who retired from the United States Supreme Court last year, guided a criminal trial in the Federal District Court here today with a firm and practiced hand.

The case at which Justice Van Devanter presides, that of Earl F. Palmer and Gabriel Marosi, charged with forgery of a treasury note, has attracted great interest in legal circles because it is the first trial at which a retired Supreme Court justice has officiated under provisions of the Judicial Retirement Act of March 1, 1937.

In addition, the Palmer and Marosi case is the first criminal litigation at which Justice Van Devanter has presided since 1910, but the swiftness and dispatch with which the court business is handled affords no evidence of this lapse in his experience on the bench.

Provided by Law

The first Supreme Court justice to retire with full pay under the 1937 act, Mr. Justice Van Devanter, received assignment of the case under provisions of the law giving him power to officiate in lower tribunals.

He arrived at the Federal Court House to open the trial yesterday morning, accompanied by Judge John C. Knox, presiding judge for the Federal District Court in this district, and United States Attorney Lamar Hardy, and participated personally in the questioning of talesmen for the jury.

Spectators, of which there were at least 200 crowding the courtroom, said they would not have been aware that Mr. Justice Van Devanter was unaccustomed to handling criminal cases. He gave firm, terse rulings, made swift comments and kept the trial moving along smoothly. Upon occasion he administered deft verbal remarks to attorneys in the case.

Betrays Experience

Only on one occasion did the Justice's experience on the Supreme bench betray itself. That was when, in asking for a recess, he proposed with high court phraseology that "the court will rise."

Reporters failed to draw out the Justice on controversial subjects, although he was smilingly courteous.

"Remember that I'm still a judge and can't talk about such matters," he said. Somewhat later, he remarked that the process of trying a criminal case again gave him no particular feeling.

Mr. Justice Van Devanter said he expected to remain in New York City about a month in connection with the trial.

'Zola' Leads '10 Best' Films

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—Polling a total of 453 out of 531 votes, "The Life of Emile Zola" was chosen by leading motion picture reviewers of the United States as the best film of 1937. The selection was made through the sixteenth annual poll conducted by the Film Daily, a trade publication, to determine "the ten best" productions of the year.

The other nine, in order of choice, were "The Good Earth," "Captains Courageous," "Lost Horizon," "A Star Is Born," "Romeo and Juliet," "Stage Door," "Dead End," "Winterset" and "The Awful Truth." Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, United Artists, RKO Radio, Columbia and Warner Brothers are the producing companies represented in the poll.

Of the 10 pictures chosen, only two—"Zola" and " A Star Is Born" —were especially written for the screen. Shakespeare contributed the "script" for the film which marked the height of the cinema's literary efforts for the last year, while the names of Kipling, Pearl Buck, James Hilton, Maxwell Anderson, Sidney Kingsley, Edna Ferber and George S. Kaufman figured prominently in the lists of credits.

The poll indicated that the costume story retains a generous popularity. Music and comedy drew less critical applause in 1937 than in 1936 although they proved of definite box-office value. The year's "best" selections were generally speaking, also successful at the box office.

Only two foreign pictures, "Rembrandt" and "Elephant Boy," were represented among the 139 runners up to the "Ten Best." A number of pictures with foreign backgrounds, however, were among the first 10. Films receiving more than 100 votes were "Lloyds of London," "100 Men and a Girl," "The Prisoner of Zenda," "Camille," "Maytime" and "Conquest."

Danish Air Travel Gains

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—During 1937, a total of 60,000 passengers left by air from Denmark, compared with 32,563 in 1936. The Kastrup Airport, which is the center of the international air services in northern Europe, will be improved to bring it up to the standard of others in Europe.

Ford Company Resists Order

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—The Labor Relations Board asked the sixth federal circuit court of appeals today for an order to enforce the board's decision against the Ford Motor Company.

Board officials said they had mailed the application to the court at Covington, Ky.

DETROIT, Jan. 6 (AP)—The Ford Motor Company, assailing findings of the National Labor Relations Board as "unjustified by the facts and unsupported by the evidence," announced last night it would not comply with certain orders of the board which held it guilty of violating the Wagner Act.

The company's statement, in the form of a reply to the board's order that it "cease and desist" from certain practices, reinstate 29 discharged employees and post notices of compliance in its Dearborn and Highland Park, Mich., plants, was issued immediately after its petition for rehearing of the NLRB complaint was denied in Washington by the board yesterday.

NLRB officials said they would ask a Federal Circuit Court of Appeals for an order to enforce the board's ruling, but that they were undecided when or where the action would be instituted.

Relevant Factors

In seeking a rehearing, the Ford company contended the NLRB had not considered a number of relevant factors—including the General Motors and Chrysler sit-down strikes—in making its decision.

The firm maintained also that the board had based its finding on testimony that was partly hearsay and that the company had been given no opportunity to examine the NLRB examiner's report to the board.

The Ford response, signed by P. E. Martin, company vice-president, clears the way for the NLRB to seek an enforcement order in a Federal Circuit Court of Appeals.

Making no reference to compliance or non-compliance with four sections of the board's order, the Ford company renewed its denial that it was guilty of law violations alleged in those sections. The board had ordered the company to "cease and desist" from: discouraging membership in the United Automobile Workers by discharging union members; from dominating the Ford Brotherhood of America, Inc., another union; from maintaining "vigilante" or similar groups to intimidate employees, and from interfering with union members distributing literature in the vicinity of the Dearborn plant.

Progaganda Order

Of another order, that the company "desist" from "disseminating among its employees statements or propaganda disparaging or criticizing labor organizations or advising its employees not to join such organizations," the Ford response said it "appears to be predicated upon the views of Mr. Henry Ford as expressed in his statements," and added:

"Mr. Ford in so expressing himself was exercising the right of free speech guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, with which the board has no authority to interfere, as it has attempted to do its order." The company advised the board it would not comply with the "cease and desist" order in this respect.

The company likewise refused to reinstate 29 employees who the board charged were dismissed for union activity, to reimburse them for loss of pay, to post notices of compliance with the board's order and to maintain the notices for 60 days.

Yesterday's reply was made to the NLRB regional office in accordance with the order which directed that it be advised within ten days from the date of issuance of the NLRB order Dec. 24. The reply was delayed because the petition for rehearing on the original complaint was pending until today.

The Ford reply stated that the company "has not in the past been guilty of any violations of the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act, and that in making such paragraphs of its order the bord exbecause the petition for rehearits statutory authority."

Knudsen Says Confidence Is Major Need

(Continued from Page 1)

demand has fallen off 50 per cent in a month you have not cut prices. Do you believe you should maintain your prices?"

Prices and Costs

"For the moment yes," said Mr. Knudsen. "The basis of prices is cost, and there has been no reduction in costs."

"Then unlike the farmer, lack of demand doesn't influence you at all?"

"No—not at the moment."

"If, a further reduction of 20 per cent in sales occurred, would you cut costs?"

"No," said Mr. Knudsen, and then added, "Well, we should have to sit down and think about it."

Earlier questions brought out that General Motors' prices were raised last summer a month or two before the unprecedented reduction in sales.

Mr. Knudsen was emphatic in denying that this had anything to do with sales reductions. He was also asked what he thought of the Hudson Motor Company's plan to bring out a new, cheaper car in the lowest cost field and double its working force at the time General Motors was discharging employees. Mr. Knudsen simply smiled and declined to go into a discussion beyond "wishing them luck."

Price Rigidity Stressed

It was obviously the desire of the New Deal spokesman, Mr. Byrnes, to emphasize the price rigidity of the automobile world which has been part of the general administration attack against monopolies and the alleged "economics of scarcity" of big business. Questions developed that General Motors is heavily stocked with unsold cars, and dealers have big inventories with which they are caught when the unexpected trade recession struck them like a spring thunderstorm.

It was not the C. I. O. nor sit-down strikes which caused General Motors difficulties, Mr. Knudsen declared frankly. In fact, 1937 was one of the best years the company ever had; 91 per cent of the dealers, he said, made a profit. Labor discipline was poor for the first 6 months of the year, he said, but the latter 6 months it had been "very near normal."

"We had a little trouble but I guess it's going to work out all right," he said smiling.

He pointed out that there is a seniority clause in the labor contract with C. I. O. under which the men first dropped are those who have been most recently employed. Though Mr. Knudsen did not go into the matter this is one of the chief objects which the union is seeking from the Ford Motor Company.

Managing Production

Senator Byrnes asked if there were any way of managing production so as to provide "a smooth, regular market, to prevent unemployment."

Mr. Knudsen shrugged his broad shoulders and Mr. Byrnes then referred directly to Mr. Roosevelt's proposal for conferences between business and government.

"Then we would have to decide in advance how many we were going to sell, as well as how many we were going to make," retorted the witness.

"Couldn't you figure out ways in advance to prevent a drop of 50 per cent in a month?"

"I don't think anybody in the world," said Mr. Knudsen emphatically, "could have told me the market would drop 50 per cent in three weeks!"

At one point Mr. Knudsen said: "The drop in sales in so short a period is the most severe experienced in the history of General Motors; it was wholly unexpected and entirely beyond our control."

He expressed hopefulness over recovery prospects, and had no remedy to offer other than that people should "be more confident of the future; they need reassurance all the way down the line."

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R) of Massachusetts asked if the action of the government did not effect "the psychology of fear"?

When Mr. Knudsen agreed, Mr. Byrnes demanded tartly,

"What would the Government do?"

"I don't know," he said.

"The hearing is adjourned," said Mr. Byrnes laughing.

Use of Short Wave Grows

The United States forest service has increased its use of portable short wave radio sets from 300 to 2300 in the past five years.

Dispute Ties Up Port of Seattle; Lockout Alleged

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 6 (AP)—Seattle's port was closed today by a deadlock between shipowners and longshoremen over how cargo should be handled. Ships were diverted to other Puget Sound ports.

M. G. Ringenberg, manager of the Seattle Waterfront Employers' Association, said a meeting of employers with International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union representatives broke up in "complete deadlock" with no provision for a second conference.

The dispute, which led employers to halt port activity at noon yesterday, started over the transfering of a cargo of hides from the small Canadian steamer Border Prince to another vessel, a three-hour job for a six-man crew.

Longshoremen contended the joint labor relations committee had awarded them the right to handle cargo destined for trans-shipment to another vessel. Employers asserted the cargo should be slung directly from her holds to the second vessel's holds without its landing on the pier.

The longshoremen charged the employers broke their labor agreement by refusing to arbitrate and by the alleged "lockout."

Clerks Suspend Work At Union Headquarters

DETROIT, Jan. 6 (AP)—Office employees of the United Automobile Workers Union suspended work today following an announcement by Homer Martin, international president, that headquarters personnel would be reduced as an economy move.

William Munger, research director, declared there was "no thought" of a strike. George Addes, secretary-treasurer, granted the stenographers, clerks, switchboard operators and organizers an immediate hearing.

Unions to Oppose Restrictive Laws

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said yesterday that the federation would oppose "with all its power" any legislation to restrict labor unions.

Mr. Green referred to President Roosevelt's discussion of labor problems in his message to Congress Monday and at Tuesday's press conference.

Mr. Roosevelt told Congress that increased responsibility must go hand-in-hand with increased labor union power.

Asked whether legislation to make unions more responsible was necessary, the President replied that the unions first should be given a chance to work out their problems themselves.

Mr. Green said the A. F. of L.'s unions already had a "keen sense of responsibility," and that he, like the President, felt this sense of responsibility was growing.

Any restrictive Legislation, Mr. Green said, would turn free trade unions into "puppets of the Government, such as the so-called unions in Germany and Italy now are."

Employers Bowing To the NLRB Now, Says 1937 Report

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board said today in its second annual report that "an increasing number of employers" have come to realize it is best to accept board rulings without opposition.

"As resistance decreases and its work is speeded up," the report added, "the board expects that formal proceedings, now necessary in many cases, will be replaced by informal and rapid adjustment of complaints."

The board said it had disposed of 1429 cases in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1937, in 446 of which strikes were in progress. The Supreme Court's decision upholding the Wagner Labor Act resulted in an increase of 1000 per cent in the number of cases complaining employees brought to the board, the report said, adding that the American Federation of Labor-C. I. O. dispute increased the volume of work. Supplemental figures showed the board had handled 10,568 cases, involving 2,848,166 workers, in the 26 months ending Dec. 1. Of these, 7076 had been closed.

The board noted "improvement" in newspaper treatment of labor and news.

Air Corps Reserve Age Limit Is Raised

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—War Department officials said yesterday the maximum age limit for applicants for the air corps reserve had been raised from 30 to 35 years in order to facilitate the admission of qualified civilians.

They explained the air corps draws many of its pilots from civilian ranks. Oftentimes, they said, applicants in this category had passed the regular army limit of 30 years but were well fitted for army training.

British Jobless Set December Record; Public Works Urged

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP)—A Ministry of Labor survey issued today listed 1,655,407 persons out of work in Great Britain, a 27 per cent increase in four months.

The December unemployment increase was the highest ever recorded for that month and was greater than usual even in depression days. Ordinarily December shows a gain in jobs. The unemployment increase in September was 30,000; October, 51,000; November, 109,000, and December, 166,000.

The opposition press used the survey as a basis for advocating an immediate public works program patterned on that in the United States. Pro-Government newspapers declared the statistics were inconclusive and there was no cause for concern.

The Labor Ministry explained that when the count was taken, on Dec. 13, bad weather had interrupted outdoor employment, causing a "substantial part of the decline."

Ford Workers Charge Acid Attacks by Rivals

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6 (AP)—Police held 32 members of the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers of America for questioning today regarding acid attacks on two employees of the Ford Motor Company and vandalism of new Ford and Lincoln automobiles.

James Gallus, Ford worker, applied to the city hospital last night for treatment of acid burns of the back from neck to hips. He said two men dragged him into an alley and poured acid on him. Early Monday, Oren K. Sims, another Ford employee, was knocked down and burned with acid by four assailants. He said he had been threatened for refusing to joint the Automobile Workers Union. Norman Smith, U. A. W. A. organizer, denied the union was responsible for the attacks."

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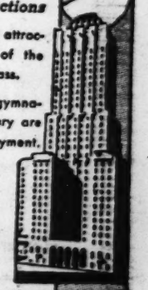

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Another Spain? Poland Shuns Role

Four Youth Groups Unite in Drive for Polish Greatness

Hail Pilsudski

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—Virtual fusion of four of the largest youth organizations in Poland is seen in a common declaration of policy published here recently. These are the Boy Scouts' Association, the Riflemen's Association, the Young Workingmen's Association and the Young Countrymen's Association.

With a total membership of more than 500,000, and many thousand local branches throughout the country, these organizations are to continue their work in their respective spheres of interest, but will collaborate in certain matters requiring concerted effort.

Similar Leanings

Although none has ever had a political character, there were certain leanings and tendencies which distinguished each of the four associations.

The Boy Scouts' Association of Poland is strongly patriotic, favoring democracy in its largest meaning without, however, taking any active part in politics. The Riflemen's Association, founded by Marshal Joseph Pilsudski, is considered one of the main supports of the Pilsudski group. The Associations of Young Workmen and Young Countrymen have a wide influence among the younger workmen and peasants.

Common Ground

The chief link between the four organizations is their common devotion to the idea of Poland's greatness and independence. The declaration of common policy, which strongly stresses respect for Marshal Pilsudski's political testament, brings them together on common ground.

Although this act of consolidation took place independently of the program sponsored by Col. Adam Koc, it would seem that the result of the act is in accordance with the policy of the Camp of National Consolidation, especially as the declaration of the youth organizations mentions obedience to Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz, successor to Joseph Pilsudski.

Polish Minority Seeks Czechoslovak Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Prague, Czechoslovakia

Polish-Czechoslovak relations continue to be complicated by the Polish minority problem here. The minority recently presented demands to the Government, asking for Polish representation in the state services.

The recall of Czech teachers in Polish minority schools and the granting of citizenship to Poles who have lived in Czechoslovakia for 15 years or more are also asked.

During his recent Central European tour, Yvon Delbos, the French Foreign Minister, urged a Czech-Polish settlement. Polish diplomacy, however, contends that its relations with the Czechs is a matter which must be worked out between the two nations alone.

German Women Filtering Back Into State Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Germany's women are gradually filtering back into the Reich's administrative household in contrast to their virtual exclusion during the early stages of National Socialism.

Major executive, legislative and judicial posts still are reserved for men, but in administration of State decrees, direct co-operation of women is being sought.

This change is noted in the position of women doctors and women lawyers who at one time largely set aside, are now taking up offices in social and welfare work, and the health services.

The work, moreover, of factory and sanitary inspection, once performed by State Officials, now forms one of the duties of the "Arbeitsfront," an organization of both men and women in which women administer their own departments.

Public Welfare Work

Public welfare work is now no longer directly a State affair, but an affair of the "N.S.Volksfront" in which both men and women take part. The work of the "Reichmütterdienst,"—care of the mothers and children of the State—at one time performed by public bodies of the health service, is now controlled almost entirely by women.

In the management department of the "Arbeitsfront," some 22,000 women are acting as local leaders, experts, factory inspectors etc., and women are represented by leaders in the Chamber of Labor.

There are two large fields of work besides these. The two great organizations of women—the "N.S. Frauenschaft" and the "Deutsches Frauenwerk"—gather up all the activities of women, political, religious, and cultural.

Two Feminine Groups

These two entirely feminine organizations employ, between them, something like half a million honorary Anwalterinnen, or office-holders and a very adequate staff. The whole country is divided into methodical groups, from the circuit, of which there are 32, to the block, of which there are 360,000.

Moreover, experts are attached to the larger local bodies and number, according to recently published figures, more than 71,000, while a further 21,000 attached to group staffs, represent the women of rural districts. Thirty-four schools have been set up for the training of leaders and experts.

It is said that, in 45,000 courses, more than a million women have already been trained, while a further number have been taught in the 190 schools organized for the welfare of "Mother and Child."

Nation Bends Every Effort to Avoid Becoming a Battlefield

Jews Face Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—Certain striking parallels between the Poland of today and the Spain of several years ago raise the question whether the two republics are destined to follow the same course.

There are many essential differences between the Spaniards and the Poles, and between the geographical, social and political situations of the two countries. But there are also some remarkable similarities.

Neither nation is purely western or European. Both have something of the Orient about them, Spain because of its Arab link with the near East, and Poland through its Slavic connections with Russia and the Far East. Poland has been aptly described as "the border sentinel of Europe with its back up against Asia," and Spain has been called "the tail of Europe but the head of Africa."

Both Poland and Spain were composed of a predominantly peasant population which in both cases was largely illiterate or only partly literate—though the Polish peasant is certainly less backward in most respects than was the Spanish peasant before the Revolution.

Land Reform Problem

In each country one of the chief problems was that of a land reform: The breaking up of large landed estates to provide farms for the peasants. In Poland, as in Republican Spain, such a reform is being carried out; but here, as there, financial difficulties are holding up progress and the peasants are getting impatient.

In Poland, as in Spain, the great obstacle to steady political progress has been the absence of a large middle class. The population has been divided into two main sections: The peasantry and the ruling "gentry" or nobility.

Actually, Poland does possess a middle class of merchants and "bourgeoisie"; but this class is very largely composed of Jews, who form 10 per cent of the total population. In the smaller towns in many parts of Poland, retail commerce is almost entirely in the hands of Jews.

The Clerical Situation

This leads to another parallel with Spain. Both Poland and Spain are strongholds of Roman Catholicism. In Spain, one of the causes of the revolution was reaction against what was assailed as clerical oppression. There does not seem to be the same sort of clericalism in Poland, although the church occupies a privileged position in the state and plays an important political role.

It is the Jew who, in Poland, takes the place of the Spanish cleric in the view of the peasant and worker, the Jew who is generally regarded as an exploiter. The peasant does all or nearly all his business dealing with the Jewish merchant. When prices are low, he blames the Jew who gives him little for his farm produce, and when he must pay high prices to another Jew for clothes and other articles, he fails to distinguish between an unfortunate system and the individual Jew of whom he feels he is a victim.

There are more than 3,200,000 Jews in Poland, and the Government is determined to reduce this number. An official spokesman defined the goal as emigration of "at least half" of them. It is obvious that 1,500,000 or so Jews can never be expected to leave Poland by choice. The only explanation is that things will be made so uncomfortable for them they will prefer to leave, as many Jews have left Germany.

Future of the Jews

There is not, today, any wholesale war on the Jews comparable to what took place in Germany in the first year or two after Adolf Hitler came to power. There is some ostracism and much antagonism, and occasional violence. But it is the future outlook that is dark.

The anti-Semitic problem is complicated by the fact that most of the Communists in Poland seem to be Jews.

Situated as it is between Germany and Russia, Poland has even more reason to fear the consequences of an "international civil war" like that between Fascism and Communism in Spain. The leaders of Poland are acordingly working very hard to forestall any such development. Polish statesmen are endeavoring to solve the problems that face the nation before they take violent form. The land reform movement is going forward satisfactorily, on the whole, though the shortage of capital to finance the smaller farmer is making difficulties.

Co-operatives and Schools

Schools are being built and education is being pushed forward in the country districts. Co-operatives are being organized under Government supervision to "remove the peasant from the grip of the Jewish middleman." The Roman Catholic Church appears to be taking a more liberal view of things, and is backing some social reforms.

Furthermore, the Poles are an intensely patriotic people, and they can be counted on to unite instantly before the threat of foreign invasion. Today, most Polish leaders believe such a threat is fast taking form as German rearmament approaches its zenith. Soviet Russia, too, is a potential menace. It is not likely, therefore, that the forces of disintegration and internal conflict at work in Poland will be left to carry on their work. Spain has served as a tragic lesson not soon to be forgotten.

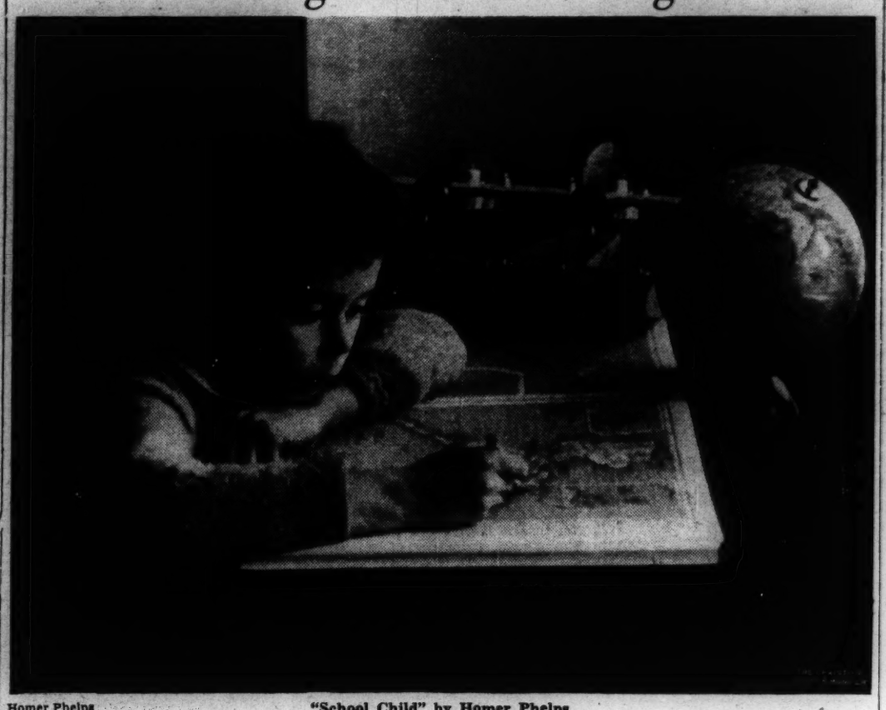
Yet the situation within Poland is delicate, and the nation's leaders have their hands full in their efforts to complete the unification and consolidation of a state which, reborn after the World War, has after all just emerged from political adolescence. Its cultural maturity, however, is declared here to be a sufficient guarantee of its ultimate triumph over all its trials and difficulties.

Italy's Empire Wins Tenth Recognition

ROME, Jan. 6 (AP)—The Ministry of Popular Culture announced today that Roumania would recognize the Italian Empire by accrediting a Minister to Victor Emmanuel as King, and Emperor of Ethiopia.

Nine nations, including Insurgent Spain, already have given formal recognition to the Italian Ethiopian Empire. Fifteen additional nations have either given de facto recognition, or indicated their intention of so doing.

Charting Future World Flights



Homer Phelps

"School Child" by Homer Phelps

This youngster, poring over his maps with the globe and his model plane beside him, seems to be planning new aviation triumphs when he reaches man's estate. This photograph by Mr. Phelps is from the fourth annual Zeiss-Ikon Photographic Exhibition now being held in New York. After the New York exhibition the pictures will be placed on display in other American cities.

Safety Guarded in Denver by Traffic Squads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 6—Apparently dissatisfied with the effects of ultra-strict traffic enforcement, the Denver police department and traffic court launched a "co-operative traffic plan" on Jan. 1.

During the past three years Denver police have attempted to improve traffic and reduce the number of fatal accidents and injuries resulting from the use of motor vehicles by rigidly and impartially enforcing all traffic regulations. Fatalities and injuries were reduced approximately 16 per cent during 1935 and 1936 and Denver was awarded honorable mention by the National Safety Council. The year 1937, however, saw a stiff increase in traffic fatalities, injuries and accidents, although enforcement had been pyramided.

After a study of local conditions police heads submitted a plan to Mayor Benjamin F. Stapleton and Municipal Judge Philip B. Gilliam, who sanctioned the co-operative movement.

Under the new code, six accident investigation squads will operate 24 hours a day to report on all collisions. No attempt will be made to place the blame, but drivers and pedestrians involved in such accidents will be required to appear in court.

How It Will Work

Facts and evidence gleaned by investigating officers will be laid before a judge who will decide the case and fix responsibility.

Any driver apprehended for violating traffic rules will receive a ticket ordering him to appear at the traffic bureau, at which time he will be given a chance to plead "guilty" or "not guilty." If the plea is "guilty" and it is the driver's first violation, the fine will be suspended and he will be requested to co-operate more closely with the program.

He will be also warned that on subsequent violations he will be required to pay for the new offense as well as the old one.

Should the driver plead "not guilty," he will be required to appear in traffic court. All third offenders, regardless of their charged violations, will also be required to appear in court. First offenses, besides those involved in accidents, in reckless driving, speeding more than 45 miles per hour, and anyone driving under the influence of liquor will all go to court. All third offenders will face the possibility of revocation of their driver's license or re-examination.

Aids First Offender

Through this plan the driver who has had no violations through many years of driving will not be humiliated by being fined for his first offense, but instead will be given another chance. The habitual violator will be dealt with in accordance with his record and handled accordingly. It is aimed primarily at the consistent law-breaker.

"We feel that our efforts have been misunderstood by the public," Chief of Police George W. Marland said, "which labors under the impression that we are interested only in the collection of fines and inflicting unnecessary hardship upon the motorist in general. Such, of course, is not the case.

"If every driver were careful and considerate, we could discharge the traffic squad tomorrow. Traffic is a matter of co-operation, not only between the public and the police, who are trying to be helpful by enforcing the regulations, but the public must also co-operate among themselves in order to bring about a desirable solution of the traffic problem."

Britain Told to Analyze Aims

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Britain should make clear that peace itself is the concern of English foreign policy apart from mere regard for purely British interests. This is the warning sounded by Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, who has returned from a tour of the United States and Canada.

Speaking to a gathering organized to congratulate him on his winning of the 1937 Nobel Prize, Lord Cecil said that if some British statesmen persist in maintaining that Britain will only take vigorous action in defense of so-called British interests, they will receive no support from the United States.

Each "patriotic" speech in Britain declaring that England will keep out of war unless her own interests are attacked, lessens the possibility of Anglo-American co-operation, Lord Cecil declared.

He paid tribute to President Roosevelt's courage, confidence, cheerfulness, wide-mindedness, and his deep feeling for people less fortunate than himself. He said he found President Roosevelt a profound and devoted believer in peace, and he had no doubt it was true of Americans generally.

The assembly here, which was organized jointly by the International Peace Campaign and the League of Nations Union, was a remarkable demonstration of the world-wide regard for Lord Cecil. Congratulatory messages were received from all over the world and among those present was M. Pierre Cot, French Air Minister.

Roumania Orders Inquiry on Jews

BUCHAREST, Jan. 6 (AP)—The Cabinet of Premier Octavian Goga yesterday appointed a committee to start investigation of all citizenships granted Jews during and after the World War.

Another committee was named to revise the licensing of Jews for the sale of alcoholic beverages.

The Cabinet, headed by the anti-Semitic chief of the National Christian Party, acted shortly after a Labor Ministry decree forbade Christian housemaids under 40 years of age to take employment in Jewish households.

A Cabinet decree ordered that Roumanian history and language henceforth could be taught only by Roumanian school teachers.

Virginia Eliminates 2400 Grade Crossings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Approximately 2400 grade crossings in Virginia have been eliminated through federal financial aid since 1933, the number being more than in any other southeastern state, according to calculations.

Cost of completed projects was given as $2,286,717 with the 12 new projects under construction estimated to cost $1,035,188 and five others already approved, $545,970. A total of 3000 grade crossing will have been eliminated when additional projects are completed.

Need Is Seen to Modernize Administration of Justice

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—An urgent call to law-school educators to join with the American Bar Association in an endeavor to modernize the administration of justice, which he termed "medieval and chaotic" in many of the states, was sounded to members of the Association of American Law Schools here by Arthur Vanderbilt, new president of the American Bar Association.

Mr. Vanderbilt, who is both a practicing attorney in New Jersey and a teacher of law in New York University, spared no words in pointing out conditions which he believes block effective judicial procedure in the United States and in holding the law schools in large part responsible for these conditions. But his indictment was given in terms so reasoned and dispassionate that it was received with enthusiasm by the law-school teachers. They gave Mr. Vanderbilt prolonged applause, spontaneously rising to their feet as he concluded.

Two lines of action to give citizens quicker and more certain justice were recommended to the educators by the Bar Association chief.

Increases Recommended

First, law-school teachers should give to their students a knowledge of what the administration of justice actually is like today, and also a knowledge of what it should be.

Second, they should join with committees of the American Bar Association which are already at work setting up standards of judicial administration with a view to putting such standards before the states and getting them enacted into law.

Law schools have failed to keep up with the demands of the times, Mr. Vanderbilt declared. He cited the schools' treatment of the subject of administrative law as an example.

Of the 82 members of the Association of American Law Schools, regarded as the best law schools in the country, only 52 have any course in administrative law and an many of these the course is an elective one or a graduate subject, Mr. Vanderbilt found in a recent inquiry. He said he was shocked at this discovery. For the rise of administrative tribunals, he said, is the outstanding legal development of the twentieth century, and many problems of justice which have grown out of this development call for solutions.

Powers Beyond Courts

Such tribunals, like the Interstate Commerce Commission, are composed of laymen who have powers far beyond those of the traditional courts, according to this legal expert. Combined with their judicial duties they have legislative and executive powers, which ordinary courts do not have, that is, they make the rules and see that they are enforced. Yet, Mr. Vanderbilt pointed out, their pudicial decisions are not subject to review by higher courts as are those of legally trained judges in the usual type of courts.

Graduates of law schools should know these facts and be prepared to work for legislation which will shape the tribunals to the needs of democracy and safeguard rights of litigants, Mr. Vanderbilt indicated. While not arguing for specific reforms, he suggested that it might be found advisable to establish provisions for review of certain types of cases, and for assignment of the various legislative, executive, and judicial powers to different members of the commissions. In any case, students should be guided to a consideration of possible changes.

Not alone in these tribunals, however, is reform needed, according to Mr. Vanderbilt. Many practices which he termed "absurd" have grown up in ordinary courts, practices which he declared are confusing to juries and therefore obstructive to justice. Yet, frequently, he finds, lawyers in the states which have the most inefficient practices are unaware that these practices are not good.

"We need to educate half the bench and bar to the deficiencies of our various state systems," he said.

Another civic problem demanding attention from lawyers and legal educators, Mr. Vanderbilt held, is that of raising standards of legislation. If the people are to remain satisfied with democracy, he concluded, it is up to lawyers, legal educators, judges, and of the administration of justice and of the standards of legislation.

"If reason is to prevail over force in this country," he said, "much depends upon whether we take the necessary steps to satisfy the people that law is workable, that the democratic processes of government are workable."

Puerto Rican Poll On Island Future Asked of Congress

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Jan. 6 (AP)—Puerto Rico yesterday petitioned Congress through two of its major political leaders to provide a plebescite so the island might decide finally between statehood and independence.

The petition, addressed both to Congress and the American people, was given to Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska, chairman of the committee investigating the need of increasing the island's Supreme Court.

It was signed by Rafael Martinez Nadal, president of the Union Republican party, which favors statehood, and Antonio R. Barcelo, president of the Liberal party, which is for independence. It asked that, pending a plebiscite, Congress liberalize the present organic act which determined Puerto Rico's constitution to include an elective governor and abolition of the governor's veto power. The governor is now appointed by the President of the United States.

1942
1941
1940
1939
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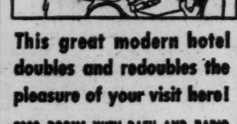

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½ cup Spry
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon cloves
1 teaspoon allspice
½ teaspoon nutmeg
1 cup brown sugar, firmly packed
2 eggs unbeaten
2½ cups sifted flour (cake flour preferred)
2 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon soda
1 cup sour milk

Combine Spry, salt and spices. Add brown sugar gradually and cream until light and fluffy. (Cake-mixing goes twice as fast with *triple-creamed* Spry, women say.) Add eggs, one at a time, beating thoroughly after each addition. Sift flour, baking powder, and soda together 3 times. Add small amounts of flour to creamed mixture, alternately with milk, beating after each addition until smooth.

Pour batter into two 9-inch layer pans greased with Spry. Bake in moderately hot oven (375° F.) 20 to 25 minutes. Spread Raisin Frosting between layers and on top and sides of cake. The rich, fruity flavor of this frosting blends marvelously with the fragrant spicy layers. Notice the fine grain this Spry cake has—how long it stays fresh. But *only* Spry can give perfect results in this recipe!

RAISIN FROSTING

2 tablespoons Spry
2 tablespoons butter
½ teaspoon vanilla
¼ teaspoon salt
3 cups sifted confectioners' sugar
5 tablespoons scalded cream (about)
1/3 cup ground seeded raisins

Combine Spry, butter, vanilla, and salt, and blend. Beat in ½ cup sugar. Add hot cream, alternately with remaining sugar, beating well after each addition. Add raisins and mix well. Makes enough frosting to cover tops and sides of two 9-inch layers.

(*All measurements in these recipes are level.*) *In 3-lb. and 1-lb. cans*

(*Clip and save this Spry recipe*)

Japanese Villages Feel Growing Burden of War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The war pinch is being felt in the Japanese country districts, where the supply of horses has been seriously depleted because of army requirements, while requisitions of barley and hay have also pressed hard on the farmers. At the same time the morale of the villagers remains high and labor productivity has not been seriously affected, because the country districts are overpopulated in normal times.

These were two outstanding impressions which Dr. Hiroshi Nasu, one of Japan's foremost agricultural experts, brought back from a recent trip of inspection to villages in various parts of the country. Dr. Nasu and other experts were requested by the Government to draw up a report on such questions as farm labor, land questions, farm management and the amount of labor power available for the munitions industry.

Where Pinch Is Felt

Dr. Nasu predicted that the war pinch would be felt first not in the production of such staple crops as rice and barley, but rather in the output of crops requiring more skilled labor, such as silk and fruit. He was also impressed by the reduction in the number of horses and foresaw that this could not be made good for several years.

He praised the spirit of co-operative mutual aid in the rural communities. Each village, he said, is divided into sections of 20 or 30 families for purposes of mutual help. The chairman of each section assigns certain men to work from time to time on the land of families which have lost their principal workers as a result of the mobilization. These families are forbidden to give any compensation for this work.

Departing soldiers have also been well taken care of in the villages, according to Dr. Nasu. Young men's and young women's associations, rural co-operatives and other groups make small presents in money and in kind to the soldiers and also visit them with presents in barracks. The country districts are cutting down on amusements in order to be able to give more to the soldiers, Dr. Nasu said. Small hot spring resorts patronized by country families are almost deserted; there are fewer visits to shrines; village theatricals have been discontinued.

Importance of Farmers

"The farmers are the backbone of the Japanese nation," Dr. Nasu declared, "because they do not argue, but merely follow the guidance of the Government or of their immediate superiors. They gave up their hay and barley willingly, without worrying whether the army price was high or low, and often gave their best to the army, keeping the worst for themselves."

Discussing the recruiting of labor for industry in the villages, Dr. Nasu emphasized the need for better health protection measures in the smaller factories.

Despite the favorable signs which he found in the villages Dr. Nasu predicted that, if the war continued for a long time, the agricultural situation would become serious. The Cabinet is now preparing for submission to the next session of the Diet a bill designed to aid agricultural production. It provides that town and village governing bodies may purchase or temporarily manage farms which have lost most of their workers to the army. The draft of the bill has had a cool reception in the Tokyo press, which criticizes the absence of provisions which would protect tenants against undue exactions of landlords.

Tokyo Conservative Takes Issue With Admiral's Plea

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 6 (AP)—Ichiro Hatoyama, leader of the conservative Seiyukai Party of Japan, yesterday took exception, in an interview, to the published statement of Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, Japanese Cabinet member, that Japan seeks the "liberation" of the world's colored races from the shackles of white supremacy.

"I don't know why Admiral Suetsugu should say such a thing," said Mr. Hatoyama. "It is not the way the Japanese people feel at all."

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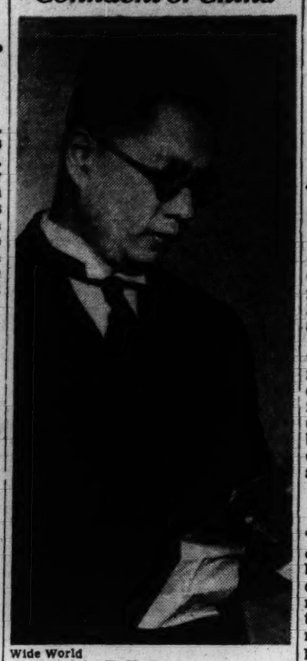

Wide World

T. V. Soong
Chairman of the National Executive Council and Governor of the Bank of China

Chinese Armies Reforming

WITH THE CHINESE NATIONAL ARMY (AP)—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, in an interview at his field headquarters near Wuchang, Dec. 22, said that the Chinese have drawn up a plan of operations which they believed would enable them to hold the Japanese at Bay for some time.

"We need only two months in which to reorganize and strengthen our armies, which naturally, owing to Japan's superior mechanical equipment, suffered considerable losses in Shanghai and Nanking," the General said.

"By spring we shall have 50 or more full divisions in the field. If Japan thinks China is finished militarily, she is the most self-deluded nation in the world. Our three-months resistance at Shanghai against overwhelming odds has proved that our soldiers can and will fight. The end of the war is still far off."

Asked what he would do when Japan landed troops in South China and cut off China's main source of war supplies over the Canton-Hankow railroad, he said:

"We will find other routes. In its thousands of years of history China has learned to be resourceful. There is nothing to prevent us resorting to the ancient but primitive way of getting supplies over obscure camel routes and over inaccessible frontiers. Japan cannot suffocate us merely by blocking our coastline.

"The Japanese forces in China, which are becoming more and more dispersed and further away from their bases, will be continually harassed and threatened by our forces which will attack the Japanese troops in the rear and on the flanks. Their occupation of China will be a costly one."

Chinese Resistance Called Unbroken Despite Defeats

(Continued from Page 1)

which replaced the old system of silver currency in 1935.

"There were two positive gains for China from the fighting around Shanghai," declared Mr. Soong, reclining on a couch in his home in the French Concession, but speaking with his usual animation. "First, the unity of the country has been cemented, as never before, because men from every province in China have laid down their lives side by side in this struggle.

"The Chinese have shown that they are a race not afraid to sacrifice their lives. This has tremendous significance for the future, even if the militarist may not yet appreciate it. We are a race that cannot be conquered. What if we lose two or three million lives? We have saved our national soul."

Conscious of Nationhood

"I believe," continued Mr. Soong, "that this attack will finally work out for our own good. The Japanese blows have given us a consciousness of nationhood. We have learned modern warfare. We have learned that we must have a strong government if we are to survive. We have put aside illusions about democratic principles, we have discarded the traditional Chinese philosophy of anarchism, of everyone for himself; we have learned that strong discipline is the price of national survival. These gains, in my opinion, outweigh any possible losses."

Mr. Soong tried to take as hopeful a view of the military situation as circumstances permitted. He declared that it was a matter of indifference what happened to Nanking, since the government was resolved to fight on and could easily be transferred elsewhere. He asserted there was as yet no serious shortage of munitions and expressed confidence that Chinese knowledge of the soil and topography would be of ever greater advantage as the war moved into the interior. "The Japanese will find it more difficult to get out than to get in," he forecast.

Asked about prospects of foreign assistance he disclaimed any knowledge of help from the Soviet Union and added:

"I don't think the powers will allow this invasion to go on indefinitely. I am sure the powers are anxious to help China and are now groping for a formula. Japan is vulnerable. Japan is much divided; even its military leaders are at odds among themselves. Japan is vainly seeking unity through a foreign adventure."

Guard Against Inflation

Turning to his special field of finance, Mr. Soong declared that every precaution against inflation had been taken. Withdrawals from banks were limited and there was no special strain on the foreign exchange, because China's exports were now exceeding imports. In response to a question about the prospective effect of loss of customs and salt revenues he replied: "The more difficulties, the more expedients."

It is a familiar Japanese view that a considerable part of China will fall under Communist domination as a result of the defeat of the Nanking armies. Then, so the Japanese hope and profess to believe, conservative and well-to-do Chinese will turn to Japan as a savior from the "Red menace." I put this viewpoint to Mr. Soong and elicited the following indignant repudiation:

"This merely shows the absolute hypocrisy of the Japanese claim that they are fighting communism by invading China. They themselves now admit that communism in China is a future possibility, not a present fact, and a possibility which they anticipate as a result of their own aggression. There is no ground whatever for believing that China will throw over the leadership of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek for a Red regime. The Chinese Communists, who, incidentally, constitute only one twentieth or one thirtieth of the nationalist forces, have themselves become nationalists and are united with the Kuomintang on a basis of resisting Japanese invasion. When the Japanese anticipate political profit for themselves from a hypothetical Red trend in China they are only trying to console themselves for the failure of their effort to make any headway with the Chinese masses or to induce any respectable Chinese to function as puppet rulers in the territory which they have occupied."

Military Collapse

When I arrived in Shanghai, the exhilaration of the first two months of desperate struggle on the environs of Shanghai, when every inch of the Japanese advance was fiercely resisted, had given way to the depression which inevitably comes from a rapid retreat.

The pins marking the positions of the hostile armies on the maps in the offices of foreign military observers had scarcely moved during September and the greater part of October. Then, on Oct. 26, the Japanese battered their way into Tazang, key point of the Chinese defense line; and the crumbling of the Chinese resistance after this was swift and progressive. Chapei, the industrial section of the Chinese part of Shanghai was evacuated and a great deal of it burned down in despair by the retreating Chinese. The attempt to cling to a foothold on the western outskirts of the Settlement, on the southern bank of Soochow Creek, was short-lived. A Japanese landing near Chapoo, on Hangchow Bay, threatened the Chinese forces in flank and rear.

Then a rapid military collapse ensued. The pins, so long almost stationary, began to leap westward day by day. Quinsan, Soochow, Wusih, places where strong defensive positions had been constructed, fell with such speed as to connote an almost total lack of organized resistance. The way to Nanking was left open. The Chinese army, after the decimation which it had sustained from Japan's heavy artillery and airplanes could scarcely have held the famous Maginot line in France.

Best Troops at Shanghai

The Japanese Army is of uniform caliber. Its divisions, as regards equipment, human material, quality of leadership, are almost indistinguishable one from another. In China, on the other hand, there is the greatest difference between the relatively well-trained Central Government troops and the raw levies of remote provinces. It is the flower of the Chinese Army that bore the brunt of the fighting at Shanghai. While China has inexhaustible reserves of manpower it is inferior to Japan in its number of trained soldiers. So the heavy losses of the crack Central Government divisions are bound to be felt especially keenly.

Moreover, one of the conspicuously weak spots in China's preparedness for war was the provision of care for the wounded. As a result an appallingly large proportion of the Chinese wounded perished or were permanently incapacitated. Japan, with its modern organization, has returned to the front a much larger proportion of its wounded.

Finally, the Chinese air force, much smaller than Japan's at the beginning of hostilities, and woefully handicapped by the lack of experience under fire (the main cause, probably, of the accidental bombings that caused thousands of fatalities in the International Settlement during the first days of the fighting), by the shortage of skilful pilots and the difficulty of repairing damaged machines, has practically ceased to function. Japanese mastery of the air is complete.

Raids Unhampered

Estimates of losses must be taken with reserve; in aviation, even more than in other fields. Each side in a conflict is likely to exaggerate its enemy's losses and minimize its own. But the practcial evidence that Japanese airplanes can now carry out raids far behind the Chinese lines almost with impunity, while Chinese action in the air has almost ceased, remains. Only the future can show whether the Soviet Union will endeavor to redress the balance in the air by supplying China with large quantities of airplanes. So far there has been no concrete proof of any considerable measure of Russian help.

The cost of the gallant stand at Shanghai has been extremely heavy in material devastation as well as in human beings. One bleak windy rainy day I went out with a party of journalists under Japanese escort to visit the recent battlefields. A colleague remarked that the Japanese military authorities did not permit visits to battle areas until "every cat had milk" and all the human traces of the havoc that had raged so recently in the crowded streets of Hongkew and Chapei and in the open country around Tazang had been carefully removed.

But imperishable witnesses to the destructive power of modern war remain in the long miles of gutted shelltorn ruins to which crowded busy towns have been reduced. There has been extensive, although spotty destruction in Hongkew, the part of the International Settlement where most of the Japanese reside and which was the first objective of the Chinese attack.

Chapei Depopulated

Chapei has been almost literally razed and completely depopulated, except for the Japanese troops who are in occupation and whom one often saw plodding along the muddy roads and dragging their belongings in carts. Here and there a sign swung idly in the cutting breeze, mocked by the gutted ruin of what had once been a shop or factory. In Tazang there was the same picture of universal desolation and wholesale flight of the inhabitants. The temple and theater of the village were filled with rubble and debris and the images of the gods had been overthrown and were lying on the ground.

The Chinese Government estimates place the value of the Chinese factories alone which have been destroyed at 800,000,000 Chinese dollars (a little less than $250,000,000 in American money). Approximately one third of China's industrial production was concentrated in the Shanghai area. This is now all lost to the nationalist government; the plant which was located in Chinese territory has been almost completely destroyed. With the loss of Tientsin and Shanghai and the blockade of Chinese shipping much the greatest part of the customs revenues have been lost; and this is also true of the salt revenue, which largely comes from the maritime provinces. There is general apprehension of inflation as mounting war expenses on one side coincide with shrinking revenue on the other.

Wheat Supply Grows

World wheat supplies for 1937-38 are estimated to be about 55,000,000 bushels larger than last year.

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Western Judge Deemed Likely For High Court

(Continued from Page 1)

pointment. Heading the names, with geography considered, is Federal Judge Sam G. Bratton of New Mexico.

Judge Bratton served in the Senate from 1925-33, building up a reputation as a moderate progressive. Previously he had been on the bench of lower courts from 1918, and returned as justice to the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals. He is a Methodist and a Mason. He is reported to have opposed President Roosevelt's court-enlargement plan, but his opposition was not publicly expressed. He is distinctly in the running.

Another outstanding Southwesterner is Representative Hatton W. Sumners of Texas, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee and author of the retirement act under which the present withdrawals are taking place. He did not conceal his opposition to the President's plan last summer, and in af orceful speech on the House floor made some impressive points against it. But "Judge" Sumners is highly regarded in Congress, and his appointment would be one of the most popular ones that could be made. He has served in the House since 1913, and has supported most New Deal measures, though not as an extreme progressive. His appointment would go far to rehabilitate President Roosevelt's selections in the eyes of conservative critics.

Other Men Mentioned

Another Southwesterner who was on some of the final lists last summer was Federal Judge Joseph C. Hutcheson Jr., of the Fifth Circuit, a Hoover appointee. He has been on various benches since 1918, and is a Presbyterian.

A possibility, little discussed hitherto, is Judge Harold M. Stephens of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, sometimes called the "Little Supreme Court." He was formerly an Assistant Attorney General, but began serving as a judge in 1917 on the Third Judicial District Court in Utah. Hence, by coincidence, he came from Mr. Justice Sutherland's own state of Utah, although his career was principally made in Nebraska.

Judge Stephens is a close friend of Senator George W. Norris, the veteran Nebraska Progressive. He was an active New Dealer, a student of Felix Frankfurter at Harvard Law School, and he is a Roman Catholic. Appointment of a member of that faith, observers say, might counterbalance the Black selection.

Still another Far-Westerner is Federal Judge William Denman of San Francisco appointed by President Roosevelt in 1935. He supported the President's court plan. He took a leading part in the reform movement in California around 1910. He was chairman of the U. S. Shipping Board for a time during the World War.

Black Nomination "List"

Other Westerners, unless the ranks of the Senate are invaded, are difficult to find on the lists. President Roosevelt could of course put his finger on numerous Senators with legal backgrounds.

The elimination list at the time of the Black nomination was supposed to consist of the Alabaman; of Stanley F. Reed, the solicitor general; and Senator Sherman G. Minton of Indiana. The latter two were runners-up to Mr. Justice Black. But that was for an appointment that was slated more or less for the South or middle areas of the country. Thus either the Reed or Minton appointment today would make a court with no member from west of the Mississippi.

But the solicitor-general's nomination would be popular in the Senate, it is considered. Mr. Reed is characterized not so much a New Dealer as the New Deal's lawyer. He comes from Kentucky, and is regarded as a moderate in his politico-economic views. He has capably handled New Deal cases before the Supreme Court.

Senator Minton's inclusion in the final three-man list last summer caused much surprise. He is in his first term, is a young and vigorous lawyer and was active in defense of the President's court plan. But he is from Indiana, far east of the Mississippi. And his confirmation in the Senate could not count on "Senatorial courtesy" after the Black experience. But his name remains in the picture because of its prominence last year.

From this point on, the lists can run to unlimited length, but the candidates are mostly from geographically unlikely parts of the country, whatever their other qualifications.

Prominent Among Names

Prominent among the names is that of Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan. Designation of this Progressive Democrat, a prominent Roman Catholic layman, is again being discussed politically as a counterpoise to the Black appointment. There seems little doubt that President Roosevelt, who is a close friend of Governor Murphy, would like to advance him in some way. Their political and economic ideas are almost identical. But the geographical difficulty interposes. Governor Murphy lunched with the President at the White House today, an engagement made weeks ago.

A long-discussed suggestion is that of Federal Judge Florence E. Allen of Ohio. She is highly regarded, and appointment of the first woman to the Supreme Court might attract President Roosevelt's precedent-breaking inclinations. For the Sutherland seat, however, she is geographically dubious.

Federal Judges Suggested

Other names on the list are:

Federal Judges Samuel H. Sibley of Atlanta, Ga.; Learned Hand and Martin T. Manton of New York.

Judge Walter P. Stacy of the North Carolina Supreme Court.

Dean James M. Landis and Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School.

Robert H. Jackson, Assistant Attorney General of Jamestown, N. Y. (Who, however, is believed to be undergoing grooming for a political rather than a judicial future.)

Donald R. Richberg, a Tennessean who made his career in Chicago, former NRA administrator, and a trusted Roosevelt adviser, a moderate Progressive.

Senator Robert F. Wagner, New York possibly the Democrat in the Senate whose ideas most nearly agree with those of the President, and a former judge.

Judges Ferdinand Pecora and Samuel Rosenman of the New York Supreme Court, close friends of the President, geographically unlikely.

And so on, almost indefinitely.

A Man in the News

Wide World

Robert A. Jackson
Foe of "Big Business"

From Country Lawyer To U. S. 'Trust Buster'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—From country lawyer to the nation's chief "trust buster"—that is the road Robert H. Jackson, Assistant Attorney General, has already traveled. His recent prominence in the Roosevelt Administration's onslaught against "Big Business" has given rise to predictions that he may some day become even a more important figure in the national scene.

Odd as it may seem, Mr. Jackson attained something of a reputation as a business lawyer in his home city of Jamestown, N. Y., before coming to Washington in 1934. The Jamestown Street Railway Company, the Bank of Jamestown, and Jamestown Telephone Corporation were among his chief clients.

Development of a Liberal

Yet Mr. Jackson insists he is not a corporation lawyer in the real sense of the title.

"In fact," he once said, "it was my legal experience that made me a liberal. As attorney for banks I saw how the small country banks were wrecked and looted by the bonds and securities unloaded on them by the big banks.

"As counsel for the relatively small business firms and utilities of Jamestown I had a chance to see how 'Big Business' and monopoly went hand in hand. I saw the progressive concentration of wealth as local industries were pushed to the wall and taken over by the trusts and giant combines. I saw the destructive social effects of such monopoly on small communities. I saw the small business man, the small banker and the worker regimented and impoverished."

Mr. Jackson was born on a farm near Spring Creek, Penna., in 1892. Later he moved with his family to Jamestown, N. Y., where he completed his secondary education. Later he attended law school at Albany, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar when he was only 21. His friendship with President Roosevelt began when the latter was Governor of New York. Mr. Jackson aided in a survey of the state's judicial system which led to substantial reforms.

New Deal Career

Coming to Washington originally as assistant general counsel for the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Mr. Jackson has given his services to various departments. He was loaned to the Securities and Exchange Commission to argue the Government's side in the public utilities holding company case. He became assistant attorney general in charge of the tax division in 1936 and last year was transferred to the anti-trust division.

In his new post he instituted suit against the Aluminum Company, allegedly a gigantic monopoly, and he recently won a preliminary skirmish in the Supreme Court in connection with this case. He successfully defended the Wagner Labor Relations Act and the Social Security Act in the Supreme Court.

He was not so successful in leading the Department of Justice's fight to reorganize the Supreme Court, but his testimony on the subject presented to the Senate Judiciary Committee was widely commended.

Mr. Jackson could probably make many times the money he does in private life, but his friends expect him to stay in the Government service until the trust-busting fight, so dear to his heart, is won or lost. He has been mentioned for the Supreme Court vacancy, and as successor to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York. Some have even suggested that he is the logical heir apparent to the present occupant of the White House.

For recreation, Mr. Jackson rides horseback on the small farm in nearby Maryland, where he lives with wife and a son and daughter. He has little time at present for diversitive reading, but enjoys biography, history and economics.

French Warned To End Strikes, Parley Is Called

(Continued from Page 1)

tee is the co-ordinating organ of the various units of the Government bloc and includes a labor group.

[The strike crisis has threatened a breach in the People's Front, since the Communist party, one of its elements, has supported strikers while the more moderate Socialists and M. Chautemps own Racial Socialists have supported Government efforts to restore industrial peace.]

"Social Peace" the Need

The Premier declared that "what is certain in any case is that it is absolutely necessary to obtain the re-establishment of social peace. After financial recovery the Government intends to work for economic recovery and for social order. Therefore it addresses an appeal to representatives of employers and workers to meet under its auspices to conclude new accords and take formal engagements to respect them henceforth.

"The Government will give the approval of law to the code for social peace thus established by submitting it for the approval of Parliament."

The Goodrich workers struck because the management demanded the right to dismiss leaders of the walkout. About 2000 workers are involved.

Premier Chautemps had proposed that the men voluntarily return to work and suggested that government engineers supervise application of the Bedaux system for speeding production—a system opposed by the workers. It was devised by Charles E. Bedaux, American engineer.

The voluntary back-to-work movement spread among truck drivers and food workers, however. The employers' syndicate estimated that 2000 of 5000 food workers had given up their strike. A number of truckers also were reported returning to their jobs.

Friendship Stressed In Foreign Commerce

CALGARY, Jan. 6 (CP)—Development of good relations with nations "with whom we have to do business" was most important, Mr. R. B. Bennett told members of a Calgary Service Club recently. He believed harm had been done in the past by slogans and catch-phrases.

"I am rather a strong Canadian, in fact at times I have been told that I am too strong and possibly some of you will agree with that," said the Dominion Conservative leader. "But it is necessary that we must all realize there are other people in this world besides ourselves with whom we must do business. To do this satisfactorily the development of good relations is most important."

Gamka River Project Approved by Cabinet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BLOEMFONTEIN, S. Af.—The Union Cabinet has decided to construct a £200,000 irrigation scheme on the Gamka river, in the Prince Albert-Calitzdorp area, it was announced by Col. D. Reitz, Minister of Agriculture, at the United Party Congress here.

The scheme will benefit many farms isolated in the district known as "The Hell" in the Great Swartberge.

Tokyo to Curb Writers

TOKYO, Jan. 6 (AP)—The Government is planning new measures to control magazine and newspaper writing and public speaking during the conflict with China.

Home Minister Nobumasa Suyetsugu said today an enabling bill would be presented to the Diet, as part of nation-wide mobilization legislation.

"The Government will not do anything unreasonable," he said. "All the Government asks is that national, particularly journalist, writers exercise discretion in this critical hour."

Gardenias You Can Touch? Grow Easily in California, Protected by Natural Wax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VENICE, Calif.—A smooth, cool little breeze blew in through the shed door where the men, women and children were sorting the gardenias for tomorrow morning's market and putting them carefully into cream-colored pasteboard boxes.

Wataru Kitagawa, leaning against the edge of the little old-fashioned desk and watching their fingers fly, as a man watches workmen who know so well how to do their work and are so conscientious they need no one at all to watch them, said reflectively:

"It is 20 years I am here now. When I was first come, I was just a little kid. My home was in Kochi, and my mother still lives there, and I go back as often as I can to see her because when one has a mother in this wild world one must try to see her as often as possible. When I first come to United States I have no job, but I have brother in Redwood City, and I go to him, and he is in florist business and so he give me a job."

Surprise for an Easterner

Now this was not an idle conversation that just grew out of thin air. It had its roots in a remark made in North Hollywood when someone, just come from the East, jumped at the sight of a florist's clerk putting her fingers on gardenia petals as she arranged them in a bouquet.

The clerk had laughed, saying: "Don't jump. You must be from the East. This gardenia doesn't turn brown the way gardenias do in the East if you put your fingers on them. That's why it's called the Mystery Gardenia."

"Where did it come from? Who originated it?" asked the Easterner. After all, the East has a gardenia everyone can be proud of, in the Belmont, the great origination of Walter Lenk of Belmont, Mass. But you couldn't go putting your fingers on the Belmont, perfect as it is.

"A Japanese named Kitagawa, out in Venice," the clerk said. "Look. There on the wall." On the wall there was a card which read "Kitty's gardenias," and gave an address.

So this was Venice, and "Kitty" had turned out to be a calm Japanese, with a good sense of humor, and the ability to speak English quite well, so there was no language problem involved in finding out about this gardenia that will stand as firm treatment as—well, as a carnation.

"But," he said at once, laughing as a modest man does who declines an unmerited compliment, "I didn't originate the Mystery. Who say that? No, it is someone else. But I—well, they grow quite good for me." And then he went back to the chronology of his 20 years in the United States.

The Love of Nature

"I suppose perhaps one reason Japanese can grow the flowers nice is that the Japanese has a very big love for the things of nature," the florist said. "If you are Japanese you do not go without something growing. It may be flowers; it may be dwarf tree; but it will be something growing.

"Any Oriental know the gardenia. It is in the southern part of China very long ago. I have seen it in Japan, in greenhouses of Count Karasumaro."

"But if you had a hard time growing carnations, what kind of a time did you have when it came to growing gardenias?"

"Oh, very good," laughed "Kitty." "The gardenia is one very easy flower to grow."

Efforts of Mr. Lenk

"Easy? Why, I thought it was one of the hardest flowers in the world to grow. Almost as hard as good orchids. There is a man in the East who originated a great gardenia, and he had a dreadful time. He even tried violet rays before he—"

"You mean Mist' Lenk, in Massachusetts?"

"Yes. Do you know him? Do they get The Belmont out here? From what I heard, I thought the Mystery was the only gardenia anyone knew anything about, out here."

"Ho, no," said "Kitty." He murmured a few quick words of Japanese. A little man, round and neat, with a golden, moonlike face and a gigantic peanut-straw hat crammed so far down on his head that it made his ears stick out, came hurrying into the office with a tray of gardenias, arranged for market, drenched with wate. that, with an overnight icing, would make them fresh and perfect for the morning. "Kitty" took the tray and said, smiling casually, "These are Mist' Lenk's Belmonts. I grow him here. Think they are nice?"

The perfume of a thousand Arabys filled the little gray-painted office. Outside, by the sorting tables, glistening black eyes were turned to watch the inspection.

"I go see'm two years 'go," Mr. Kitagawa added.

"Went to see Lenk? East? To Belmont?"

"Yes. I hear good deal 'bout his greenhouses. I hear 'bout violet ray. I try him here too, violet ray. Too much bother, not enough good. I hear also about a special leaf mold Mr. Lenk and friend find in country on farm. Good for growing gardenias in East. Out here they are easiest flower to grow."

But There It Was

It seemed amazing, in view of all the monkeyshines that have gone on to produce a good commercial gardenia, that here was someone saying they were the easiest flower to grow, but there it was.

"Well, tell me; this Mystery Gardenia. Why is it a 'mystery'? Or is it?"

"I think it just a name. But the reason you can put fingers on Mystery is that it has very much wax on it."

"Wax?"

"Sure. Botanical wax. It is natural content of some gardenias. Cape Jasmine has lots of botanical wax. It protect petals, so fingers never hurt. That's all to the mystery!"

"Did you go East to see the gardenia men to learn how to grow better gardenias? Did you exhibit in any of the eastern horticultural shows?"

"No; just curiosity. Like to see what other men do. Getting along plenty good here with gardenias. No, we don't exhibit in East. No need to. I like see what is going on."

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TEA NAPKINS (12" x 12"). A lively choice of all-white Madeira, plain ecru, embroidered ecru, ecru with lace, white with lace. Doz. 3.25 to 10.50

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DINNER NAPKINS (22" x 22"). White Satin Band Irish double damask unhemmed. Doz. 5.50

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House Group Cuts Federal Agencies To $1,414,818,515

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee began an economy drive today by recommending appropriation of $1,414,818,515 to finance more than 30 independent governmental agencies for the coming fiscal year—a saving of $118,538,800 over the current year.

The measure, first of the regular annual supply bills, slashed $3,732,000 off the budget bureau's estimates, most of the cut being borne by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Rejecting the authority's request for $2,898,000 to start construction of the $112,000,000 flood control dam at Gilbertsville, Ky., the committee allotted only $285,000, for "project investigations" on this undertaking. The bill carries a total of $37,087,000 for the TVA plus a $4,000,000 contract authorization.

The bulk of the saving over this year's expenditures resulted from a $123,669,000 cut in funds for the Civilian Conservation Corps and reductions of $37,914,500 for the Veterans' Administration, and $23,845,077 for the railroad retirement board.

Social Security

Increases of $70,559,322 for the Social Security Board; $1,036,500 for the Interstate Commerce Commission; $1,852,000 for the Civil Service Retirement Fund, and $385,000 for the National Labor Relations Board, offset the economies.

In reporting the bill to the House the committee included a sharply worded criticism of governmental publicity expenditures, the primary purpose of which, it said, "is to build up a public demand for the services of the agency issuing the publicity."

The drastic cut in the CCC funds conformed directly to the budget bureau's recommendations and would give the agency $226,331,000 for the next fiscal year in contrast to the $350,000,000 for the current year.

The committee said the slash would mean elimination of 412 CCC camps and reduction of enrollees from 315,000 to 250,000. Final decision has not been made, the report said, as to what camps will be abandoned.

The committee denied a Labor Relations Board request for $20,000 to add 12 employees to its Washington staff, but approved an increase of $142,293 for 31 additional field employees, described as necessary because of the impetus given the agency's work by the Supreme Court's validation of the Wagner Act.

Veteran Funds

An outlay of $93,000,000 for the veterans' administration won committee approval. It includes $4,500,000 for construction of additional hospital facilities but no specific projects were listed.

The committee said the item for military and naval insurance amounting to $40,055,000 represented a reduction of $48,697,000 under this year's appropriation, adding, "The peak loan under this legislation has now been passed."

Other items in the bill include $449,910 for maintenance of the White House and grounds, a cut of about $61,000; Civil Service Commission $77,504,000; Communications Commission $1,745,000; Federal Power Commission $1,500,000; Federal Trade Commission $2,180,700; Securities and Exchange Commission $3,907,000; Social Security Board, $329,300,000 and Rural Electrification Administration $31,652,000.

In addition, the measure carries a direct appropriation of $200,000 and a contract authorization of $340,000 for construction of a new wind tunnel for the government's aviation laboratory at Langley Field, Va. The committee said this device was essential to solutions of problems in design and construction of the larger airplanes now projected, particularly those for use in trans-oceanic service.

Health Insurance Dictation Charged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—Compulsory health insurance proposals now being made in the United States are not so much concerned with improving the health of wage earners as they are with the control of medical treatment in time of illness, according to H. B. Anderson, secretary of the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau, Inc.

"Because an elaborate system for taking care of the health of wage-earners now exists through private and labor organization channels, the real problem of health insurance is not a question of giving the wage-earner something he does not already have, but rather a question of control," Mr. Anderson said in a radio address over Station WBIL on Sunday. Continuing, he declared:

"The problem, essentially, is whether wage-earners and labor organizations have proved they are incompetent to handle properly their own money in a way by which they can obtain satisfactory treatment in time of illness or whether they must hand this money over to a government agency and allow that agency to provide treatment for them."

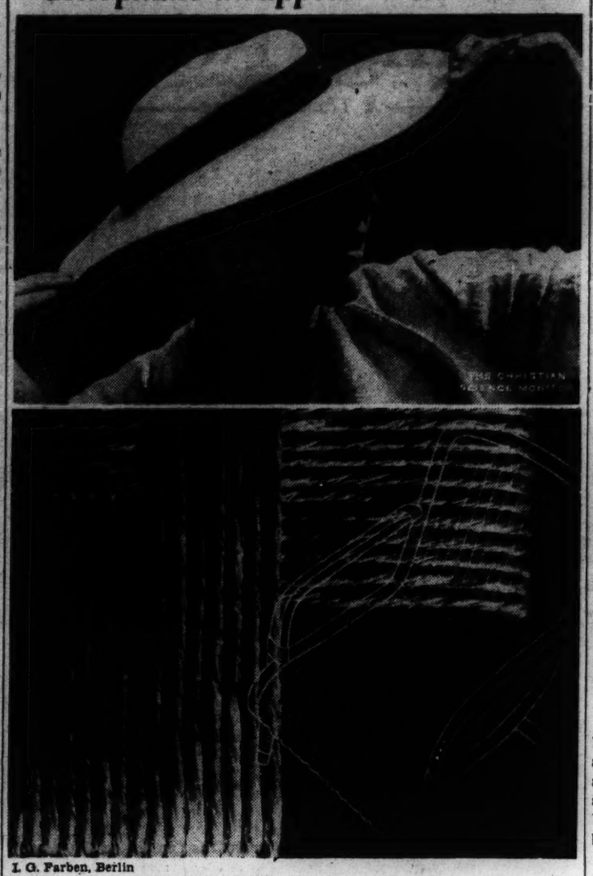
Under such circumstances, the idea of health insurance was not properly insurance at all, Mr. Anderson contended.

"Opposition to socializing of the medical profession has been carried on by the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau for many years on the ground that there is an honest difference of opinion among the people about medical treatment for the alleged alleviation or prevention of disease," Mr. Anderson said. "We believe the natural goal of such a plan would be to make these forms of treatment compulsory and to seek to deny to many persons other forms of treatment which by experience they have found to be efficacious."

The First 'Marathon'

The Marathon race was so named because after the battle of Marathon a messenger ran 22 miles to Athens to announce the victory of the Greeks.

'Cellophane Wrapped'—New Version



I. G. Farben, Berlin

Germany Finds New Uses for Cellophane

Upper—A Spring Hat Made of Cellophane. Lower—A Close-up of Woven Strands of Cellophane, Suitable for Making Chairs

In contrast to the use of cellophane for wrapping candies, flowers, or baby dolls, Germany brings from its laboratories practical products made of cellophane. These latest achievements are part of the Reich self-sufficiency program, whereby Germany proves that synthetic materials made at home can supersede raw materials. These new products are exhibited side by side with the possibilities of the former colonies to supply such needs.

Unrest Seen in Brazil

(Continued from Page 1)

the burning of all the state flags and emblems which have been abolished by the new constitution. Many who witnessed the ceremony which symbolized the extinction of regional differences, of state autonomy, of local subpatriotisms and the erection, by fiat, of an all-powerful central government over all Brazil, a nation which, historically, has never been uniform or standardized, and where provincial and state differences and loyalties have been strong and deep, gulped at the desecration this seemed to imply. Many who realistically believed that nation needed welding together and who approved of the measure, in theory, were amazed by the relentless manner in which theory was put into practice.

Individuals were affected by the decree-law which prohibits the pyramiding of government jobs. In a land where a government position is the dream of nearly all, and where few of these and other positions carry a salary sufficient to pay sheer living expenses, it has become the custom for people to "accumulate" several jobs and thus to earn either enough to live on or a wage commensurate with their talents and abilities. Hundreds of teachers, professors, administrative clerks, judges and ministerial as well as municipal, state and other officials held anywhere from two to ten or more jobs. All of this was stopped with an efficiency and haste which has left part of the population stunned.

Correction Inevitable

Almost all recognized that this abuse had to be corrected. It was unfair, inefficient and often immoral because the holders did no work to earn their second and third salaries. Good people were kept out of work and governments were squandering money for no work done.

The next major move was the total elimination of the system of competing political parties. In the first flush of events the Integralistas believed that they had come into their own and even went so far as to appear openly in their green shirts and police the streets. But this Brazilian Fascist party is now the Association of Brazilian Christians and can function no longer as a political group. More than 70 parties, registered in the now extinct Supreme Electoral Tribunal, no longer exist. Some climbed on the Vargas bandwagon on Nov. 11, hoping to be in the President's favor, but not one has survived.

The number of parties justifies, in part, some of the utterances about the political confusion in Brazil at the time of the coup. Brazil has 22 states. This means an average of more than three parties to the State and only two were more or less national parties! The Government is now taking steps to form a single national party.

Foreigners are beginning to feel the effects of the change. Hundreds of Germans have been refused admittance into the country and have had to return on the ships on which they came. False tourists are being harried, and all those with dubious papers are being checked up and invited to leave. Newspapers list the names of dozens who are being deported weekly, and every effort is being made to identify, supervise and regulate the life and activity of certain foreign groups in Brazil. Much of this, and other measures, are not fully reported or explained in the highly censored press.

Judiciary Reformed

About many matters, decree-laws and official interpretations are eagerly awaited. Radical reforms have taken place in the judiciary. Many special and regular courts have been disbanded. Many judges have been forced to resign, but most discussions in this field center around the future of the jury system. Trial by jury has been a feature of Brazilian life since 1891. The system was modified in 1934 and made more conformable to Brazilian conditions. Though it appears that the institution may remain, it will be adjusted to the new ideal of a speedy, dynamic and ever changing concept of justice—streamlined law.

Unofficial observers are watching the shuffling of army officers and the promotions of others with keen interest. Honors have been bestowed on many, too. Local police forces have been federalized, and executive interventors are in many states. The loyalty of these is a key to the future.

Without a legislative branch to hinder and delay action, the Federal Government is speeding up its naval construction program, the search for petroleum, road-building studies and surveys, plans for an iron industry, the rebuilding of railroads and many other measures which were languishing in an inefficient and impotent Parliament. Appointments to many key positions have been highly applauded, and the new Technical Counsel of Economy and Finance is already functioning. The new budget is under discussion by the President, and the Minister of Finance and the new coffee and exchange policy of the nation are being pushed. Exchange has fluctuated, but business is generally confident.

U. S. G-Men Methods Studied for Canada

OTTAWA, Jan. 6 (AP)—Methods being developed by the United States Bureau of Investigation in Washington are being studied by a non-commissioned officer of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Detective-Sergeant Wood of the Prince Albert Station.

This procedure is in keeping with a custom followed in recent years between the two countries by which the best criminal investigation methods are mutually discussed and exchanged.

Sergeant Wood will visit the school conducted for the so-called G-men and ascertain if some of their studies and procedure can be adapted for use in Canada. United States officials have made similar studies of Canadian police methods.

McClellan House to Go In West Orange, N. J.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 6—A permit has been obtained for the razing of the home in which Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan resided for 22 years after he was relieved of command of the Union forces. It was in this house that McClellan accepted the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1864 and while there he was elected Governor of New Jersey in 1877.

Congress Takes Deficit Estimates Calmly

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—The 1939 budget, in itself a significant indication of the shifting economic times, produced remarkably little stir in congressional circles.

The causes were probably sober realization of the recession which produced the red ink; the current preoccupation with business policies of the Administration; the momentous change in the balance of power within the Supreme Court; and not least, the election to the Senate of Representative Lister Hill in Alabama, where a virtual referendum on the wages and hours bill was held. These important political facts took precedence over figures in today's Washington meditation.

That the budget could not be balanced in 1939 had been recognized for some weeks, and the only doubts expressed are whether the net deficit can be kept below the billion-dollar figure. Congressional leaders commented mildly to this effect, some doubting if relief spending could be restricted to the President's estimates, and others dubious of the success of the necessary economy drive.

However much individual legislators may object to specific economies, their reading of the budget brought forth many sober pledges of economy in the abstract. Doubts that the deficit could be held down to the forecast were expanded on by Representative John Taber (R) of New York, ranking opposition member of the House Appropriations Committee, and some degree of his doubts seemed shared by many Democrats.

Waiting for More Clues

But these gloomy views did not produce the political outcry that might have been expected. Members of Congress seem to be pondering the inward meaning of the Administration's relationship with business—which, after all, is another key to better times and a balanced budget—and are reluctant to commit themselves. The President's annual message is still being digested, together with his subsequent press conference statements, and his Jackson Day dinner speech is awaited before many members go off the deep end with conclusions about present policy.

Likewise, though its relation may seem on the surface remote, the outstanding victory of Representative Hill in Alabama has given sober food for thought to Congressmen, particularly Southerners. Mr. Hill carried 59 counties in the senatorial contest there, to 8 carried by Thomas J. Heflin. The prime issue was the wages and hours bill, of which Mr. Heflin claimed: "Mr. Hill stands almost alone among Southerners in support of this ruinous measure, which lies sleeping in committee waiting to be called out again by the South's enemies."

Straw Seen in Alabama

That Alabama's referendum went—indirectly and doubtless with some qualifications—for the wages and hours bill, is a clarion call for Southern Congressmen, closely connected with the President's annual message and his prospective policies.

It is no exaggeration to say that President Roosevelt has added another election, and perhaps more than a small one, to his continuous victories whenever the voters are consulted. It has been his claim that the people, even in the South, support reform measures intended to improve the worst working standards. Southern Congressmen, by and large, have taken the opposite view. Mr. Hill's victory thus takes on significance far out of proportion to the mere replacement of a Southern Democrat.

And not unconnected, too, is the rebuke to the type of political activity with which former Senator Heflin's name was synonymous. This, again, is taken as a sign of real progress in the deep South, even in Alabama which recently removed from the Nation's front pages and substantially ended the protracted Scottsboro cases. All these events, it is felt here, have a connection, and they are taken as deeply heartening to those who expect the new South to step into a birthright of progress.

Salzburg Programs Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALZBURG, Austria—The Salzburg Festival, which annually draws students, teachers and visitors from all parts of the world, recently has announced the 1938 program, which begins July 23 with performances by Arturo Toscanini.

On the opening date Mr. Toscanini will conduct the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra for the Vienna State Opera's presentation of "The Magic Flute." In the course of the festival, which will continue with daily performances from July 23 through Aug. 31, the Vienna State Opera will present 10 different operas. Mr. Toscanini will also conduct "Falstaff" on Aug. 6 and 23; "Tannhäuser" on July 29, Aug. 4, 16, and 26; "Fidelio" on Aug. 31; and "The Meistersinger" on Aug. 10, 19, and 29.

Bruno Walter, noted German conductor, will conduct "Cosi fan Tutte" on Aug. 18; "Don Giovanni" on July 25, Aug. 3 and 15; "Le Nozze de Figaro" on Aug. 1, 11 and 25; and "Orpheus and Eurydice" on July 30, Aug. 8 and 20. Hans Knappertsbusch will conduct "Rosenkavalier" on July 26, Aug. 2, 12 and 22.

Because the festival takes place when most operatic and theatrical centers of the world are closed, many well-known singers have been secured. Among them are Lotte Lehmann, Jarmila Novotna, Ezio Pinza, Elisabeth Rethberg, Alfred Jerger, and Kirsten Thorberg. Von Hofmannstahl's "Everyman" as presented by Reinhardt will be given on Sundays throughout the season in the great cathedral square, and Reinhardt's production of Goethe's "Faust" with music by Baumgartner will be given on the Holzmeister set on July 28, Aug. 5, 9, 17, 24 and 30.

Arthur Rodzinski, conductor of the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, will also take part in the concert programs.

Philadelphia Mayor Again Restrained

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6 (AP)—The State Supreme Court today continued the order restraining Mayor S. Davis Wilson and other city officials from taking over the municipally-owned gas plant from the Philadelphia Gas Works Company and operating it in the absence of a city lease with the company.

At the same time, the high court referred back to Common Pleas Court the question whether the company owed the city money or whether money is due the company from the city.

Mayor Wilson is fighting for a 50-cent gas rate. The City Council refused to go along and approved a proposed lease with the gas company fixing 85 cents a 1000 cubic feet as the rate, 5 cents less than the present rate. Mayor Wilson then brought suit, and the company obtained the temporary restraining order, which was extended today.

First Juvenile Court

The juvenile court originated in the United States.

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NEW YORK

Fifth Avenue at 38th Street

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Llewellyn's Tower

By M. Josephine Smith

Chapter One

"I very much fear that this will be our last summer at Pen y Bryn—"

The sharp crackle of note paper was the only sound that broke the ominous silence as Miss Richards laid down her brother's letter and looked at her two nieces.

The last summer at Pen y Bryn! Gwen and Mildred stared incredulously at their aunt.

"But—but why? It is our own house, isn't it?" Gwen was the first to find breath to speak.

"Your great-grandfather bought Pen y Bryn, Gwen. But, you see, it is part of the Penrhyddon estate, and it could only be sold for ninety-nine years: in the hundredth year it goes back to the Estate. And this is the ninety-ninth year of the lease."

"But couldn't Father buy it again or something?" Gwen again was the spokesman.

"He expected to renew the lease; but Mr. Parry Hughes, the estate agent, has just told him that Sir John Penrhyddon wants the house for a friend of his and will not consider a renewal."

"Couldn't Father see Sir John himself and persuade him to let us stay?" asked Mildred hopefully.

"Unfortunately, Sir John is abroad and they do not seem to know when he will return." Aunt Emily took up the letter again and began to hunt through it for the paragraph she wanted.

"Let me see—'The girls will be very—' No, it must be further on—Oh, yes! Here it is:

"'I have written to Sir John, and Mr. Hughes has promised to forward the letter, though he doesn't seem to be very sure where to send it. Sir John is a great traveller, you know, and about as likely to be in the middle of the Sahara Desert or on his way to Greenland as anywhere else! But we will hope he gets the letter; if not—well, we shall just have to find somewhere else to spend our holidays. Ask the girls how they would like to go to France next summer for a change—then they could really learn to speak French fluently!'"

"I'd much rather study Welsh!" exclaimed Gwen indignantly.

"My dear! Welsh! That would be no use to you at all!"

"Indeed it would, Auntie! If I could only speak Welsh the people in the village would tell me all kinds of stories about Pen y Bryn and the time when it was Prince Llewellyn's watch tower—and lots of other exciting things as well!"

A Welsh Village

Gwen shook back the curly bobbed hair which always would tumble over her face; then, returning to the dismaying news in the letter, she exclaimed.

"But what are we going to do about it, Aunt Emily? We simply can't give up spending our summers here, and there isn't another house we can have; there are only the farms and the cottages where the Estate people live."

"My dear Gwen! You must remember that Sir John doesn't know how much we all love this old place."

"Anyone could guess that after ninety-nine years a house just belongs to a family!" Gwen would not give up the argument.

Miss Richards sighed.

"I am afraid he never stopped to think about that," she said. Gwen stood for a moment, her eyes fixed on the queer, round window with its small leaded panes giving enticing glimpses of mountain and sea in the distance.

"I'm going out!" she exclaimed suddenly; and before Mildred could make up her mind to accompany her she had swung out of the room and a distant bang announced her exit from the house.

Gwen ran down the steep, stony lane leading to the main road, then, walking quickly, she soon passed the quaint old inn—the Penrhyddon Arms—and turned into the winding, uphill street that led through the village and up into the glen.

Picturesque white cottages, many of them with tall ferns growing luxuriantly on their thatched roofs, bordered the way; pink, red and white roses climbed over the cottage walls, and the small fenced-in gardens in front were gay with old-fashioned flowers. The street was almost deserted, but the few people Gwen met greeted her in friendly fashion, the men with a smile and a touch of the cap, the women with words as often in Welsh as in English.

She hurried on, past the one general store, where a gray cat blinked at her sleepily from behind a big glass bottle of sweets; past the post office and the chapel, until she came to a stile just beyond the last cottage and after climbing it found herself on a grassy path that led along the mountain side. Then she had to proceed a little more slowly, for the path was too steep to be taken at such a headlong speed.

Ever since her tempestuous rush from Pen y Bryn, Gwen's thoughts had been presenting a series of moving pictures, flashing before her the scenes and incidents so dearly associated with this little Welsh village. The Richards lived in Liverpool; but as long as Gwen and her sister could remember their summers had been spent in Penrhyddon. The minute school was over the delightful scramble of preparation began; then came the excitement of actually getting off, the railway journey and their favorite scenes on the way—the old city of Chester with its great wall built by the Romans hundreds of years ago to guard their military camp from the marauding tribesmen who could so easily swoop down from the Welsh mountains—the wall that was still so strong and broad that a carriage and pair could be driven along the top of it.

A Gifted Singer

Once past Chester, Gwen and her sister always had a competition as to which would first catch sight of the long, low inn by the wayside, with the name "Lletty Inn" painted on its sign board. That double "L" was Welsh and they knew that the border line between England and Wales had actually been crossed, although they didn't know just where it was. Then the train burrowed under mountains and ran along the sea-shore, passed through stations with strange and unpronounceable names; and at last ambled into the quiet little station of Penrhyddon.

Then they would pack into the station fly and Tom Williams, who owned it, would begin to tell what had happened in the village during their absence; but he could only begin, for in a very few minutes came the turn into Pen y Bryn Lane, and the old grey stone house itself, with its round turret watch tower at one corner, perched on the rocky hillside almost straight above them.

As Gwen's thoughts whirled about all these delights she rounded a shoulder of the mountain. On her left was a thick plantation of trees, one of Sir John Penrhyddon's game preserves; it was guarded by a fence made of heavy slabs of slate, brought from the great slate quarries at Penrhyddon Junction. The slabs were between four and five feet high, about six inches wide, and planted three or four inches apart; they were joined near the top by thick wire and the edge of the slate was rough and jagged. Suddenly from inside this plantation came the sound of singing—not just ordinary singing—a stranger would have paused to question whether it was a human voice or some wonderful feathered songster, so clear, high and liquid were the notes.

Gwen stopped short, exclaiming aloud, "Why, I'd forgotten all about Mary!"

She walked over to the fence, waited for a pause in the singing and then gave a loud "Hallo!" three times repeated—twice short, the third time long drawn-out. After a moment's pause there came an answering hail, this time a long "Hallo!" followed by two short ones. A minute or two later a girl about fourteen appeared making her way through the heavy undergrowth towards the fence, carrying a basket of big, juicy blackberries she had been picking. She handed the basket to Gwen, who took it from her and set it on the ground.

"Where are you going to climb over?" she asked, contemplating the slates with a practised eye.

Mary walked a few steps until she found a slate that had a little uneven jog on the side about half way up.

"This one has a place to step," she said.

She tucked her faded cotton dress carefully out of harm's way, placed one foot on the tiny ridge and took hold of the wire with one hand and the top of the slate with the other to pull herself up. Gwen ran to her.

"These slate fences are the worst of all," she said, catching hold of Mary's hand as the latter stood for an instant poised on the top of the jagged slate, her straight black hair blown out in the wind—then she landed lightly on the greensward.

"You're just the person I wanted to see," Gwen announced. "Come and sit down over here and I'll tell you about something important."

"You've heard of Greta Roberts, haven't you?" asked Gwen eagerly.

"Oh yes indeed—she is Welsh and she is a very fine singer—she sang at the Eisteddfod," Mary's slow, rather difficult enunciation and sing-song upward intonation were in strange contrast to Gwen's quick, excited tones.

"Well, I've been reading about her in a magazine. She was a poor girl and she lived in a village up in the mountains somewhere—I've forgotten its name—but she had a lovely voice, and one day some people visiting the village heard her singing. One of them was a musician, and he knew about a scholarship at the conservatory—the place where they teach music, you know—and he succeeded in getting the scholarship for her, so that her voice could be properly trained. Now she is a great singer and travels all over the world and sings to great crowds of people in the opera and at concerts."

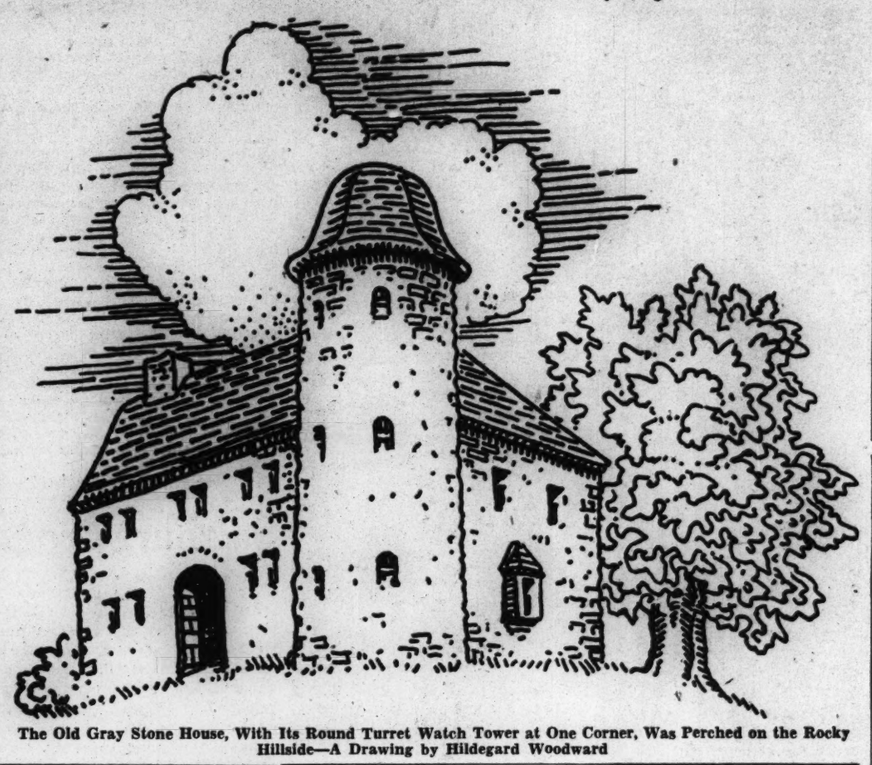
Gwen paused. A light shone in Mary's dark eyes and her pale face brightened.

"But that was very fine for her," she said eagerly. "She can sing all the time now and give her life to the music—and she can make people very happy by singing to them!"

Gwen nodded. Then she said impressively,

"She is coming to sing in Llanfairgwynedd next Saturday evening—and I have a splendid idea—Guess what it is, Mary!"

(To Be Continued Next Thursday)



The Old Gray Stone House, With Its Round Turret Watch Tower at One Corner, Was Perched on the Rocky Hillside—A Drawing by Hildegard Woodward

Snow Fairies

On high, white clouds
Where frost lights glow,
Sit the fairies of the snow.
With silver shears they cut the flakes
For the winter wind to sow.
Star patterns,
Gossamer light,
They paint the world with white,
And glitter in the night!

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Let Us Learn to Ski

By A. W. Laughton

IV

Climbing

All too often we hear the complaint of would-be skiers that skiing could be great fun if there were not so much real work in climbing. Climbing need not be too difficult or overtiring if the right technique is used in the right place.

There are several methods of climbing, the uses of which depend upon the degree of the slope and the distance to be climbed. For long climbs such as up mountain trails, it is advisable to use climbers of canvas, plush or fur which fasten to the bottoms of the skis.

For shorter climbs the zigzag, the side step, the herring-bone or a combination of these may be used. By far the least tiring, but also the longest method, is the zigzag. Where there is a wide open slope allowing for a diagonal course this method should be used.

Edge your skis into the snow at an angle to the slope of the hill so that they will not slip back easily. As in level snow skiing use your poles, but to an even greater extent.

The Zigzag

With your weight well forward slide or lift one ski ahead. Then pushing on your poles pivot your weight forward and slide or lift the other ski forward. When you have progressed sufficiently far ahead, putting your weight on your poles again, and still edging your skis in, make one half a kick turn. That is, swing your inside ski around at slightly less than a right angle and bring the other ski around to it. Continue in this direction until another turn can be made and so on to the top.

For an extremely steep slope the side step should be used. Edge the skis into the snow across the slope. Firmly plant one pole below you and the other above. Now putting your weight on your poles and the lower ski, without leaning into the hill, lift the upper ski and edge it in. Shift your weight to the upper ski and lift the lower ski. In lifting a ski use your whole foot so that the ski remains parallel to the snow. Do not lift with just the toe. Place the lower ski beside the upper and bring the lower pole up. Now lift the upper pole and put your weight on it and the lower ski and repeat the process. It is a slow but sure method of climbing.

The Herring-Bone

The herring-bone is another excellent steep slope method of climbing. It is faster than the side step but also more tiring. In the herring-bone the skis are placed in a "V" shape with the points of the skis wide apart and the heels close together but not touching. Lean well into the hill and plant the poles, with much of your weight on them, behind you. Lift one ski so that its heel passes over the other and edge it into the snow at the same angle "V." The angle of the "V" will depend upon the steepness of the slope. Now plant the pole on the same side in the snow and with your weight still on the poles lift the other ski and bring the other pole up.

Always, in using the poles, remember to keep your arms in close to your body and push from in front of you as far as possible. Remember that your arms have a chance to rest when skiing down hill but your leg muscles are being used constantly.

Naturally there are many variations of these methods of climbing. The side step may be used diagonally and a half herring-bone may be used in the zigzag to advantage under certain conditions.

In Using the Poles, Keep Your Arms in Close t. Your Body

Firmly Plant One Pole Below You, the Other Above

The Herring-Bone Is Faster Than the Side Step

Drama and Comedy in Films

Pictures We Want to See

"Navy Blue and Gold" is one of the most wholesome films of the year as well as one of the most entertaining. Director Sam Wood and his shipmates have sailed a trim ship through the reefs and over the wave crests of life at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.

The story follows the joint career of three midshipmen from widely separated backgrounds. Tom Brown, the "shrimp," is a son of wealth. Robert Young, a cynical young man who relies on gold buttons and a handsome uniform to make him popular with the ladies, has been playing football to earn his education at a small southern institute. James Stewart, the son of an officer unfairly discharged in disgrace, is an ordinary seaman who has entered the academy under a false name. He reveals his true identity upon hearing his father abused in a classroom.

The events of the story are timed to come to a climax with the Army-Navy football game in which no one expects Stewart will be allowed to take part. It is a neatly told story and contains much refreshing humor. The background shots of Annapolis are all interesting and the cast includes Lionel Barrymore, Billie Burke and Florence Rice.

Young folks who are studying the expansionist period in American history will find "Wells Fargo" a particularly interesting and exciting picture. Filmed by Frank Lloyd, who made "Mutiny on the Bounty" and "Cavalcade," it combines history, romance and adventure to tell how one young man helped build the West by setting up stagecoach express stations and freight depots in frontier towns almost as soon as the settlers arrived. The film has been magnificently produced, is well acted throughout and benefits by many authentic-looking backgrounds. Joel McCrea, Frances Dee, Bob Burns, Frank Morgan, Porter Hall and Mary Nash are a few of a large and splendid cast.

Stars rise and wane but Jane Withers continues month after month to turn out her quota of mischief on regular schedule. In "45 Fathers," she is the ward of a millionaire bachelors' club and entrusted to the special care of Thomas Beck. As usual, Jane is misunderstood for a considerable time as she saves the hero from his grasping fiancée. Having proved her elders in the wrong, however, Jane forgives amidst rejoicings. The picture is considerably improved by the presence of the Hartmans, two musical comedy and vaudeville comic specialty dancers, making their movie début. There are some ludicrous moments.

[This guide appears on this page on the first Thursday every month.]

Paging the Young Author

By Velma Lewis Ingraham

I

Perhaps you have already discovered how much fun it is to put your thoughts and feelings into written words and to "make believe" on paper. If so, you will undoubtedly want to make yourself a valuable writer's work-book.

All you will require is an inexpensive loose-leaf notebook, in which you may paste this series of short articles that will appear frequently on this page. These articles will give you in brief form some of the essential rules of story writing. Clip them, paste each on a separate page in your loose-leaf note book, and after each printed article insert blank pages on which to practice the exercises given. Be sure to have plenty of blank pages, for these will some day be the most valuable part of your book. Remember, we learn to write exactly as we learn to do anything else: by studying a few rules and by practicing a great deal.

You may have already many bits of your writings tucked away in boxes and drawers; this notebook then will prove another valuable help to you, for with it you can keep your work together and in an orderly condition.

Clip each article as it appears, and fill the blank pages as regularly. You will not only find this much fun but you will also find that your writing has fallen into valuable systematic practice.

Many people will write about the same thing you write about, but no one will write it exactly as you do. That is because there is no one exactly like you.

If ten boys and girls, let us say, were to take a walk together, and then come home and write about that experience, we should have ten very different versions of that outing. Each one would see and hear different things, and no two would think the same thoughts about those things.

Remember this and write honestly. Do not attempt to write of things as others see them. Write as you see and feel. Write the thoughts that come to you.

The Stamp Corner

By Frank L. Wilson

A friend of mine who has a penchant for making miniature models of boats, asked me not so long ago if I knew where he could find pictures of various kinds of ships for use in his model making. I assured him that there were many types of ships on the postage stamps of various countries. After I had shown him some of my own stamps on which ships were pictured, he became greatly interested and today he has collected a sizeable quantity of these stamps.

Instead of mounting the ship stamps according to countries, my friend has arranged them in a loose-leaf album according to their type. Ships are shown from the earliest massive wood rammers of the Carthaginians to the S. S. Normandie," fastest ship on the seas. There are log rafts, boats made of straw and of skins and hides, small canoes, war canoes, side-riggers, catboats, tugs, clippers, full riggers, stern wheelers, motorboats—in fact, nearly every type of boat you can imagine.

The caravel of Columbus appears on a great many issues: on United States stamps, Spanish stamps and many Latin-American stamps, especially those countries whose history is linked with that famous fifteenth-century explorer.

Ship stamps make a most interesting and instructive collection and not so expensive, either.

Collectors of British colony stamps are in for a treat this year. The Coronation stamps have practically been removed from colonial post offices with the closing of last year, and new pictorial sets have been announced for many of the colonies.

Trinidad will have a new pictorial set of nine values printed in sheets of 60 stamps each. The border designs of the stamps include the effigy of King George VI, the Imperial Crown, title of the colony and the values of the stamps in figures. The central designs of the stamps depict scenes of local interest. The 1c shows First Boca; the 2c the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture; the 3c, Mount Irvine Bay at Tobago; the 6c, discovery of the Lake of Asphalt; the 8c, a view of Queen's Park, Savannah; the 12c, Town Hall at San Fernando; the 48c, Memorial Park and the 72c, Blue Basin.

The island of Trinidad lies off the northern coast of South America and is separated from the Venezuelan coast by the Gulf of Paria. Trinidad and the smaller island, Tobago, constitutes the British colony of Trinidad and Tobago, the latter island having been attached to the colony in 1896.

Trinidad has an area of approximately 1755 square miles, while Tobago has an area of about 144 square miles. The capital of Trinidad is Port of Spain; its chief port is Chaguaramas. Discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1498, Trinidad became a Spanish colony and remained as such until 1802, when it became a British colony under the treaty of Amiens. The famous Asphalt Lake near La Brea, shown on the 6c value of the new pictorial set of stamps, yields large quantities of asphalt. Manjak and petroleum are also produced there and the staple agricultural products are sugar, coconuts and cacao.

Other British colonies for which new sets of stamps have been announced are Cayman Islands, Gold Coast, Bahamas, Bermuda, India, Gibraltar, Turks and Caicos, and St. Vincent. Several of the colonies have issued new regular sets of stamps showing the portrait of King George VI as the central design for each of the values. This conventional design replaces the King George V stamps.

Albania has issued a miniature souvenir sheet of three stamps. The 20 quind shows a white horse hitched to a tree, the Albanian standard is shown above. The 30q. shows the Albanian eagle above the prone figure of a woman, its wings outstretched, and the 40q shows the eagle perched on a mountain crag.

Austria has issued the remaining three values of her railroad set commemorating the Railway Centenary. The first locomotive used in Austria is shown on the 12gr value; the "Reche 214," of modern design, is on the 25gr, and the powerful electric motor is shown on the 35gr.

The subjects of the Austrian Charity set include Gerhard Freiheer van Sweiten on the 5gr. Leopold Auenbrugger von Auenbrugg on the 8gr, Karl Freiheer von Rokitansky on the 12gr, Joseph Skoda on the 20gr, Ferdinand Ritter von Hebra on the 24gr, Ferdinand Ritter von Arlt on the 30gr, Joseph Hyrtl on the 40gr, Theodore Billroth on the 60gr and Theodor Meynert on the 64gr.

Czechoslovakia will release a set of stamps shortly in connection with the winter games to be held at Tatra during February. A second set will be issued sometime during the summer, featuring Henry Fugner, co-founder of the Sokols.

Curacao has now had her postal issues demonetized and new issues of stamps will be inscribed "Dutch Antilles."

Finland has commemorated the International Skt Federation meet at Kilp with a set of three values, and these will be released either the latter part of this month or during early February. The 1.25m plus 75p pictures two cross-country skiers, the 2m plus 1m value pictures a ski jumper and the 3.50m plus 1.50m pictures a skier coasting down hill.

Greece is to issue a set of three stamps portraying the Crown Prince Paul and his royal bride, in honor of their wedding. The values will be the 1, 3 and 8drs, and the set will appear sometime this month.

Ireland marked the important date of Dec. 29, when its Constitution became effective within the bounds of the Free State, with an issuance of two commemorative stamps of the 2d and 3d values. The stamps show Eire represented by a young woman seated at the harp, her left hand holding a book in which is written the first words of the Constitution. The book rests on a lectern or desk which is decorated with the arms of the four provinces, Ulster, Munster, Leinster and Connaught.

Monaco, smallest independent principality in Europe, will issue on Jan. 17 a miniature sheet with a 10f face value, in honor of the National Monegasque Fete, which will be celebrated that day. Monaco borders on the Mediterranean Sea on one side and is surrounded by the French Alpes-Maritimes on the other sides. Monaco, the capital, is a noted resort and is on a rocky promontory overlooking the sea.

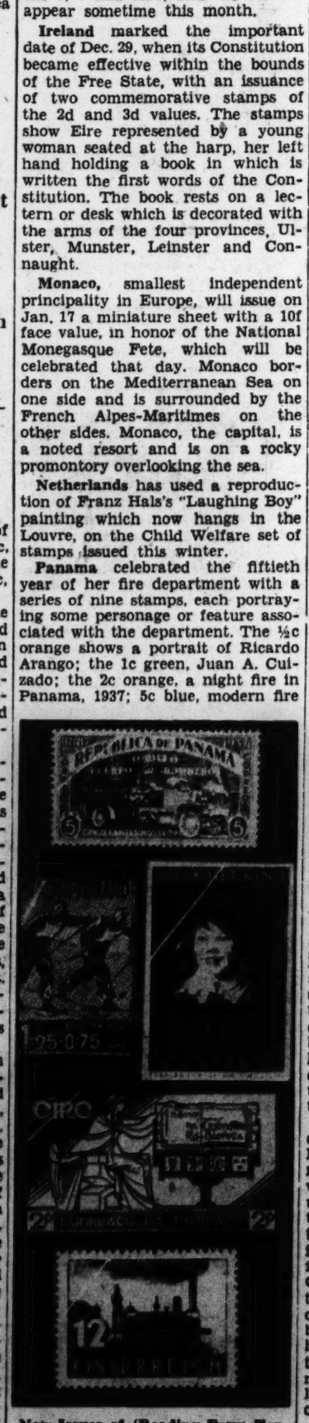
Netherlands has used a reproduction of Franz Hals's "Laughing Boy" painting which now hangs in the Louvre, on the Child Welfare set of stamps issued this winter.

Panama celebrated the fiftieth year of her fire department with a series of nine stamps, each portraying some personage or feature associated with the department. The ½c orange shows a portrait of Ricardo Arango; the 1c green, Juan A. Cuizado; the 2c orange, a night fire in Panama, 1937; 5c blue, modern fire equipment; 10c purple, the Fifth of May monument; 12c olive, David H. Brandon; 20c carmine, Jose Gabriel Duque; 5c blue (air-mail insignia of the fire department and 10c orange (air-mail F.), Arosemena.

United States

Only one new stamp design has so far been officially announced for the United States during 1938. This is the Delaware Tercentenary stamp commemorating the settlement of Delaware by the Swedes in 1638. It was in that year that a Swedish company sent forth a party of colonists to the New World under the leadership of Peter Minuit. The colonists finally settled near the present site of Wilmington, calling it New Sweden, and there built Fort Christian, named in honor of Queen Christina.

Peter Minuit, who led the expedition, was formerly an official in the services of the Dutch West India Company and was appointed by them in 1625 to serve as Governor of New Netherlands. It was he who purchased the Isle of Manhattan from the Indians for trinkets valued at $24 and built Fort Amsterdam. His government of New Netherlands was successful, but he was recalled in 1631 and imprisoned for questionable trading, but later released. No definite details or date of issue has been made public as yet.



New Issues of (Reading From Top to Bottom) Panama; (Left) Finland; (right) The Netherlands; Ireland and Austria

STAMP WINDOW

1938 STAMP ANNUAL FREE—Describes and illustrates Albums, Supplies, United States, Coronations, British Colonials, Canadians and foreign stamps. This fifty-page catalogue FREE. GRAY STAMP COMPANY, Dept. S. C., Toronto, Canada.

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A Cat and a Magpie Make Friends

Jenny the cat and Jack the magpie were close friends. Jenny was a beautiful Persian with fluffy, silky fur and long tail like a fox's brush. Jack was just an ordinary magpie except that, for some reason best known to himself, he was devoted to the cat. He would hop along by her side as she lazily strolled across the lawn, and would keep as close as he could when she lay curled up in a sunny corner.

Jenny, however, always maintained a superior indifference in her majestic, cat-like way, appearing merely to suffer the presence of her queer companion. She showed her appreciation for his attentions, however, by allowing him to peck at the food she was eating and when, for any reason, Jack was not around, would become worried and restless, wandering about the house and garden until she found him.

It was amusing to watch her on these occasions, for, after showing her anxiety at the absence of her pal, she would turn her back upon him in apparent displeasure as soon as she found him again, and walk away with queenly indifference until the perky little bird hopped up with delight, laying at her feet a meat bone or some bright object which he had brought for her. Jenny would condescend to accept the gift, and the little magpie would hop about the lawn with great delight.

Jenny had unusual tastes for a cat. She had, for example, a peculiar liking for cucumber and melon. Her mistress could safely leave the table with a joint of meat or even fish upon it confident that her well-trained Jenny would not dream of touching either until her return. But if a water melon had been cut open it was impossible for her to resist it. One day her mistress was called to the 'phone during the luncheon hour, quite forgetting that a melon had been placed on the sideboard. On her return, after a lengthy conversation, she found Jenny had eaten almost half the melon and was guiltily licking her paws in the darkest corner of the room.

One day Jenny became the proud mother of two little kittens. At first Jack looked with concern at the queer little objects, but after a few days he took them also to his funny little bird heart. When, as they grew older, they happened to wander away into the undergrowth in the garden, he would hop about agitatedly, squawking loudly, and trying in vain to push them on to the right path. Finally, in despair, he would go off in search of Jenny and lead her to her wandering kittens.

As time went by, Jenny and Jack became almost inseparable. Kittens came and kittens went, but the little magpie remained the devoted companion of the beautiful Persian.

Sea Ice

There are many different forms of ice in the Arctic and Antarctic regions. There is "Field ice" which stretches unbroken beyond the limits of the eye from the crow's-nest of a ship; there is "Floe ice" which is composed of great sheets broken up into lumps by a heavy gale, and there is a "Land floe" which is a floe formed close to the land, remaining fast to it if the weather is good during the summer.

The ice of floes that has been broken up into thousands of small pieces only a few feet in diameter is known as "Pack ice." When it gets heaped together in great piles it is known as "Hummocky ice." "Brash ice" is another kind, usually met with on the outskirts of the pack. As for "Pancake ice," it is, as you might guess, composed of large discs with flat interiors and bruised, turned-up edges, having much the same appearance as an open pancake lying on a plate. These discs of ice get hustled together over the surface of the sea by the wind and the water.

A curious thing about sea ice is that it cannot bear as much weight as fresh-water ice. Whereas ice on a river or a lake will bear the weight of a man even if only 2½ inches thick, a child's foot would go through sea ice of the same or even greater thickness. It is like a layer of soft glass through which a stick can be pushed with ease or a seal can thrust its nose and head when it wants to come up for a breath of air.

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Crimson in League Game Tonight—Local Skater and Carnival Sever Connection

Harvard Sextet Faces Montreal At the Garden

Lineup at Garden Tonight

Harvard		Montreal
Cutter, lw		rw, Gagne
Patrick, c		c, Grignon
Mechem, rw		lw, Genier, P.
Hicks, ld		rd, Rivet
Emerson, rd		ld, Mignault
Freedley, g		g, Rochon

Harvard spares: Roberts, Pope, Harding, Jameson, Houghton, Allen, Stone, Kevorkian, de Rham, Wilder.

Montreal spares: DeLormier, Martin, Taillefer, Decario, D'Amour, M. Genier, Bourgoin, Lebuf.

Apparently satisfied with the showing of his "revamped" Harvard team during practice sessions, Coach Joe Stubbs will start his new combinations against the University of Montreal tonight at the Boston Garden. The game is the first International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League contest to be played in Boston this season.

Instead of the speedy George Roberts centering the first line which comprised Johnny Mechem and Ned Cutter as his wings, the much improved Joe Patrick will be at that post.

The veteran Roberts will be on the second line with Austie Harding and Ralph Pope flanking him. In these two combinations Stubbs expects much. Each line possesses a world of speed and the ability to carry the puck.

On his third line, Stubbs has put Al Kevorkian at center ice with Peter Stone and Fred de Rham on the wings. This line has offensive talent, but shines best on the defense.

Besides shifting his lines Stubbs has made one change in his defense pairings. Win Jameson, formerly a wing, has been shifted to the defense where he will team up with Russ Allen. Capt. Traff Hicks and Gene Emerson are slated to start at defense in front of Vin Freedley, Crimson net tender.

Harvard looks for a victory over the Canadians. The Montreal team has played two league games to date and has been defeated in each case. McGill trounced them 9 to 0, while Princeton gained a 3-to-2 overtime verdict.

Vines and Perry Name 'First Tens'

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 6 (AP)—The world's outstanding pair of professional tennis stars, Ellsworth Vines and Fred Perry, yesterday named their "first ten" men's singles rankings, dating from 1920 through 1937.

William T. Tilden 2d, the old Philadelphia master, was named by both Vines and Perry in the top spot. For the second position, Perry names Vines and Vines returned the compliment, naming Perry.

They disagreed on Donald Budge, America's current amateur king. Vines placed him fifth and Perry put him sixth.

The selections:

By Vines	By Perry
William Tilden, U. S. A.	Tilden
Fred Perry, Eng.	Vines
William Johnston, U. S. A.	Johnston
Rene Lacoste, France	Lacoste
Donald Budge, U. S. A.	Cochet
Jean Borotra, France	Budge
Henri Cochet, France	Borotra
Hans Nusslein, Germany	Nusslein
Karel Kozeluh, Czechoslovakia	Crawford
Jack Crawford (Australia)	Gerald Patterson (Australia)

Hershey Streak Stopped

HERSHEY, Penna., Jan. 6 (AP)—The New York Rovers held first place in the Eastern Amateur Hockey League today as a result of their 6-to-2 victory over the Hershey Bears here last night. The Bears had played 14 straight games without a loss and were leading the league previous to the defeat.

Amusements

BOSTON

Shubert COPLEY Theatre
Stuart and Dartmouth Sts. HAN. 4520
ABBEY PLAYERS THEATRE DUBLIN
TONIGHT, Fri., Sat., Mat. and Night
"PLAYBOY of the WESTERN WORLD"
followed by "THE RISING OF THE MOON"
NEXT MON., TUES., WED., MAT. and EVE.
"THE NEW GOSSOON"
Thurs., Fri., Sat. Mat. and Eve.,
"The Plough and the Stars"
Eves. 8:30. Pop. Prices, 55c to $2.20
Mats. 2:30—55c to $1.65
Seats on Sale Also—Wilbur Theatre

WILBUR NIGHTS, 8:30 MATINEE SATURDAY
"TERRIBLY FUNNY AND NEW"—Post
CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD
IN THE NON-STOP LAUGH HIT
"LEANING ON LETTY"
EVES., 55c to $2.75
POP. MATS. WED. and SAT., 55c to $1.65.

PLYMOUTH --Evs. 8:30--Mat. TODAY
The HOUSEMASTER
IAN HAY'S NEW COMEDY
with FREDERICK LEISTER
Evs. 55c-$2.75. Pop. Mats. Thurs., 55c to $1.10. Sat. Mats., 55c to $1.65, tax incl.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Bette Davis—Leslie Howard
"IT'S LOVE I'M AFTER"
THE MARCH OF TIME
Annabella—Paul Lukas
"DINNER AT THE RITZ"

NEW YORK CITY

3RD MONTH! THE DARING ROMANTIC HIT!
"Deeply moving, perfectly acted."—George Arliss
Many Mansions
Alexander KIRKLAND—Francesca BRUNING
44th St. Theatre, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:40
Lac. 4-4377. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:40. Best Seats $2
Seats selling 6 weeks in advance.

GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
THE STAR-WAGON
A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
BURGESS MEREDITH & LILLIAN GISH
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40th St.
Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
in SUSAN AND GOD
A new comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
PLYMOUTH THEA., 45th St., W. of B'way
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:30

Football Men on Ice Tonight

By a Staff Photographer

Russ Allen (Left) and Al Kevorkian

Allen Captained the Victorious Harvard Football Team Last Fall Against Yale and Will Be on the Hockey Team Against University of Montreal Tonight. Kevorkian Played Left Tackle on the Grid Team and Will Be Center on the Third Line Tonight

Bushnell Takes Over Executive Director Duties

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—Asa S. Bushnell yesterday plunged into duties that eventually may make the Princeton graduate the most powerful figure in intercollegiate athletics. Officially he is the executive director of eastern intercollegiate athletics. Just what all that entails not even the quiet, unassuming former manager of Princeton athletics himself knows.

He does know, however, he has been hired to serve a gigantic but loosely woven federation in which 55 colleges, 11 associations and seven sports are involved.

Each association will keep its entity, but Bushnell will be the administrative officer of each, fulfilling duties formerly assigned to committees or part time executives. Whether he will be strictly an administrative officer or will be called upon to settle disputes depends on the federated organizations themselves.

"I've got to feel my way along at first," he said. "There is no precedent to guide me and I will not be fully acquainted with each association until all the records have been sent me. The files of Walter Okeson, former commissioner of the Eastern Intercollegiate Association, have arrived and it's going to take some time to go through them just alone.

"I have some definite ideas on the running of such events as the I. C. A. A. A. A. track and field meets, but would rather not say just what they are until after I have talked them over with the directors."

In addition to the E. I. A. and the I. C. A. A. A. A., the new setup includes the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball and Basketball Leagues, Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball Conference, Eastern Intercollegiate Golf Association, Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League, Heptagonal Games Association, Intercollegiate Ice Hockey Association, American division of the International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League, and the Quadrangular Hockey League.

It is Bushnell's hope that eventually his office will prove so helpful that other sports' associations will want to join. But he is not going to seek members.

"I've got all I can do now, without looking for new duties, said Bushnell as he apologized for the small temporary quarters in a midtown hotel. "There are officials to be named for next fall's football games (no small matter with 33 members of the E. I. A.), and the I. C. A. A. A. A. indoor meet only two months away"

Bushnell's first experiment will come on tomorrow morning. He has invited all of the co-operating schools to send representatives to a general forum, at which schedules for all sports, including lacrosse, soccer, cross-country, boxing, gymnastics and fencing, will be discussed.

International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League Standing

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
McGill	2	0	10	0	4
Princeton	1	1	3	12	2
Montreal	0	2	2	12	0
Harvard	0	0	0	0	0
Dartmouth	0	0	0	0	0
Yale	0	0	0	0	0
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0
Queen's	0	0	0	0	0

Games Tonight

Montreal at Harvard.
Queen's at Yale.
Toronto at Princeton.
McGill at Dartmouth.

National Hockey League Standing

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
Boston	14	2	5	81	40	30
Chicago	6	3	10	34	45	15
Detroit	4	3	14	33	60	11

Canadian Division

Toronto	10	5	5	60	51	25
Americans	10	3	8	47	40	23
Canadiens	8	6	6	54	50	22
Maroons	6	1	13	39	46	13

Eastern College Basketball

New York University 49, Georgetown 41.
Long Island 40, Southern Methodist 28.
Cornell 53, Colgate 45.
Penn State 40, Pennsylvania 28.
Harvard 41, Tufts 30.

Stove League Chatter

Along baseball trails . . . The latest rumor in the Mungo situation has the big Dodger pitcher going to Pittsburgh, instead of Chicago . . . If Mungo had his choice, he would move into the Polo Grounds with Bill Terry . . . The temperamental Brooklyn mound ace was paid $15,000, minus fines, for winning 11 games last season . . . Which amounts to approximately $1000 per victory . . . Walter O. Briggs is adding 20,000 seats to Navin Field, Detroit . . . With 59,000 seats, the Tiger owner will have the third largest park in the major leagues . . . Yankee Stadium holds 75,000 and the White Sox park 60,000.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Cardinals will experiment with Don Gutteridge at shortstop, leaving Joe Stripp and Art Garibaldi to duel for third base . . . The Cards will also try Don Padgett, the outfielder, behind the plate . . . They are inspired, apparently, by the success of Rudy York, the former third baseman-outfielder, who suddenly rose to fame behind the bat at Detroit . . . The Tigers, incidentally, would like Roy Bell in their outfield, but the Browns won't part with him.

♦ ♦ ♦

Kiki Cuyler, former Pittsburgh, Chicago and Cincinnati outfielder in the National League, has signed as a coach and utility player with a major league outfit, but names are omitted at this time because "other steps" are involved in the deal . . . Jim Chaplin, former Bee, who pitched for San Diego in 1937, belongs to the Browns . . . All rival clubs recently waived on Chuck Klein, Phillie veteran, according to rumor.

♦ ♦ ♦

Here's hoping those grandstand managers, who criticized Bob Quinn for selling Buck Jordan to the Reds, took a long look at the official National League averages . . . The hard-to-handle Buck hit below the .290 level, a notoriously weak mark when his low-standard defensive ability is taken into consideration . . . Vice-President John N. Garner owns stock in the Washington Senators and recently declined to sell . . . George Hildebrand umpired in the American League for 22 years without missing an assignment.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Red Sox assumed a contract which runs around $15,000 when they completed that deal for Joe Vosmik . . . But Joe should be worth it . . . When Manager Jimmy Dykes of the White Sox said he planned to let Gerry Walker run as he pleased on the bases, an echo was heard: "He'll run anyway" . . . Hank Greenberg, Detroit first baseman, contends that his boss, Mickey Cochrane, will don mask and protector again in 1938 . . . Bill McKechnie gives his coach, Hank Gowdy, much credit for the rapid development of that Boston pitching staff last season. E. R.

Largest Crowd At Pittsburgh Hockey Contest

International-American Hockey League Standing

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
Providence	10	5	6	43	34	25
Philadelphia	10	1	9	57	47	21
Springfield	5	4	11	45	53	14
New Haven	4	4	13	29	49	12

Western Division

Pittsburgh	10	5	5	44	40	25
Cleveland	9	6	6	45	45	24
Syracuse	9	3	7	59	54	21

Results Jan. 5

Cleveland 2, New Haven 0.
Providence 2, Pittsburgh 2, overtime.
Philadelphia 4, Springfield 2.

By the Associated Press

A winning team pays dividends and Pittsburgh's Hornets are finding their first place position in the western division of the International-American hockey league a very profitable one.

The largest crowd in the 40 years of hockey in the smoky city—about 7000—turned out last night to see the Hornets tie the Providence Reds, pace-setters of the eastern sector of the loop, 2—2. While they didn't win, it marked the ninth straight game in which the Hornets have not been beaten at home and also enabled them to maintain their "hex" over the Reds.

The teams have met five times so far this season with the Hornets winning three games and tying in the two others. Despite the fact that they've been defeated but once in their last 14 games, the Hornets needed that one point to keep in front of the surging Cleveland Barons, who chalked up their fourth consecutive victory by defeating New Haven 2—0. The Hornets lead the Barons in points, 25—24.

Ken Doraty's two goals for the Hornets offset the counters of Clarence Drouillard and Wilf Starr in the rough battle which saw Orv Roulston, rugged Pittsburgh defenseman, and Doggie Kuhn get major penalties in the first period.

Bud Cook scored the first Cleveland tally and passed to Phil Hergesheimer for the other in the last session.

In the third game of the night, Philadelphia's Ramblers turned back the Springfield Indians 4—2 as Charlie Mason led their attack with two goals.

Red Sox, Bees Would Welcome Young Players

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Bob Quinn and Eddie Collins, who direct the front-office activities of the Bees and Red Sox, respectively, have voiced disapproval of a practice that is getting to be a "racket" in baseball. This business of high school and college coaches assuming a self-appointed role of personal manager, demanding outrageous amounts of cash in exchange for promising young players is what they refer to.

In a majority of instances these coaches, in peddling the services of young prospects, approach the more prosperous clubs because they figure to benefit accordingly by a larger bonus. Rarely does the youngster share in the cash reward.

The Bees' president and general manager approached Collins on the subject because he is "fed up" with the criticism hurled at the Boston clubs for letting promising sandlot and school players be caught in the drag nets of outside major league teams. Quinn has had numerous telephone calls in which the voice on the other end of the wire asked why the Bees are so cheap and unwilling to offer these youngsters a fair price for signing.

The truth of the matter is, the Bees and Red Sox rarely get an opportunity to sign the more prominent local college stars. The reason chiefly concerns the desire of some coach to increase his own bank account.

The two Boston officials jointly made it known yesterday that the gates of their parks, the Beehive and Fenway, are always wide open to any young man who has fair baseball ability and the desire to play the game professionally, providing—and Bob Quinn emphasizes this point—they are not still going to school. Although neither Collins nor Quinn are allowed, by the constitution of organized baseball, to tamper with school and college players, the scouts of any outfit have the power to do so. That means Jack Onslow at the Beehive and Hughie Duffy at Fenway.

If any boy shows enough ability to warrant a contract, with either the Sox, Bees or one of their minor league farms, he will be well paid in bonus. The local clubs contend that the boy or the boy's parents, and not some so-called manager, should benefit by any financial generosity of the Hub's National and American league clubs.

Baseball briefs. . . Bill Urbanski, veteran shortstop of the Bees who was out most of last season with an injury, has been optioned to Dan Howley's Toronto club in the International League. . . If Urbanski eventually settles at Toronto, the Bees will receive something in return. . . A prominent ready-to-eat cereal company will sponsor the broadcasts of Bees games next season, with the popular Fred Hoey again doing the announcing. . . . Bob Quinn signed a contract with the company this morning.

Urbanski Joins Toronto

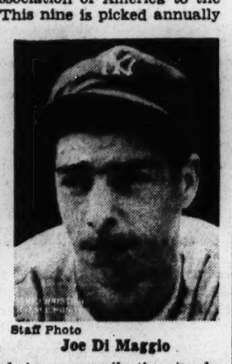
President Bob Quinn of the Boston Bees announced yesterday that Bill Urbanski, veteran shortstop who was on the retired list during most of the 1937 National League baseball season with an injury, has been turned over to the Toronto club of the International League on optional agreement.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The All-Star Baseball Team of 1937

There are many interesting deductions to be made from the selections of the members of the Baseball Writers' Association of America to the all-star professional baseball team of 1937. This nine is picked annually under the sponsorship of "The Sporting News." While all of the players named were not on the writer's list, I must admit that a very strong team has been named. There were three positions for which the writer named players other than those who made the team. They were shortstop, third base and catcher, where the writer picked Appling of the White Sox, Higgins of the Red Sox, and Dickey of the Yankees. That these were the most questionable positions on the team is clearly shown by the number of votes received by those players when compared with the number received by the players named for the other positions. Bartell won with only 72 votes; Rolfe was successful with only 81, and Hartnett had only 135.



Staff Photo

Joe Di Maggio

Four Players Stand Out

One of the things the vote showed was that Di Maggio, Medwick, Gehringer and Gehrig were easily the standout players of the year. All but two of the 247 voters named Di Maggio, while there were four who did not consider Medwick good enough for the team. To one who followed the game closely during the past season, it is very hard to figure out how anyone could have passed up these two players. Gehringer and Gehrig were not as popular as the two brilliant outfielders; but they really had little competition for their places, as the former received 238 votes for second base and the latter 229 for first base. One cannot help being a little surprised at the Gehrig vote; but when one recalls the game that Hank Greenberg put up at first base for the Tigers, it must be admitted that 229 votes out of 247 is a great tribute to Gehrig's playing during the past season.

The Pitching Situation

It was not at all surprising to learn that Hubbell of the Giants and Ruffing of the Yankees had been named for the pitching assignments, especially as one had to be a right-hander and the other a left-hander. So far as the left-hander was concerned the choice was bound to rest between Hubbell and Vernon Gomes of the Yankees and one can hardly express surprise at the selection of Hubbell, although perhaps the margin of 203 votes to only 57 for Gomes might be considered as larger than conditions warranted. There is, however, cause for surprise that Jim Turner of the Boston Bees did not receive more recognition than he did. The leading pitcher in the National League and the winner of 20 games his first year in the majors is a remarkable showing, and when you also consider the fact that he was pitching for the Bees, the performance is still more remarkable. Lou Fette, his freshman team mate, who also won 20 games and finished fifth in earned-run rating, received 34 votes. Ruffing, while not in the least desiring to deprive him of any of the credit due him for his fine work in the box, benefited by having a championship team behind him; while Turner and Fette had a team which finished fifth and had a batting average of only .247.

Should Vote Later

And here might be an appropriate time to propose that the votes be cast later in the season. With the entire winter ahead there does not seem to be any need of voting a month or so before the season is over. Balloting as early as has been the case, the voter must base his opinion on what the player has done up to that time. So it is quite possible that, where the difference between two candidates for a certain position is very close, the player named might not have been selected had the last-month's showing of his rival been available as would be the case were the voting held after the season is over. And it is my opinion that had the voting been later last year, both Turner and Fette would have made a better showing in the ballot.

Maribel Vinson and 'Gay Blades,' Pro Skating Show, Part Company

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Bostonians will be surprised to learn that Maribel Y. Vinson, local favorite in figure skating for years, and the "Gay Blades," professional ice carnival, have parted. Miss Vinson lived at her Winchester home during most of the years in which she won national championship after championship.

Later she went to New York and wrote women's sport news for a daily paper and after winning the North American skating championship a year ago she turned professional. Bill O'Brien, sports promoter, took the show, signed Karl Schafer to co-star, and went on a road tour which included Boston.

Miss Vinson directed the show along with featuring. The "Gay Blades" production intends to continue playing, but is arranging a new tour and Vivian Hulten, graceful Swedish skater, probably will replace Miss Vinson. No information is available regarding Miss Vinson's plans.

Wide World

Maribel Y. Vinson

Sporting Around the Hub

Whether he be performing loop jumps, whirls and spins, or doing his pair act with Bess Ehrhardt, Roy Shipstad has gained the reputation of being the world's greatest male entertainer in figure skating. The daring gyrations in his sensational spinning act have won him the title of the "Human Top." He spins faster and to greater length than any other blade artist in the sport's history. Shipstad presents one of the feature roles in Boston Garden's Ice Follies, which will be held Jan. 12 through 15.

♦ ♦ ♦

One of the most popular numbers on the Follies program is the Winter Waltz ballet, done by a group of 24 talented girl skaters. At the Chicago Stadium last winter, before some 17,000 spectators, this number actually drew the amazing total of 14 encores. After appearing almost nightly on a coast-to-coast tour, this ensemble has reached perfection.

♦ ♦ ♦

Northeastern's classy sophomore basketball team joins the first Colby cage five in many years tonight, to dedicate the new indoor athletic building at Waterville, Maine. The Huskies will probably start Lou Smith at center, Jim Hatch and Bob Gurney at the forward berths, and Vin Labowicz and Bob Toucey at the guards.

♦ ♦ ♦

Northeastern probably will have a 128-pound right wing on its starting line against Middlebury on Saturday, in a New England Intercollegiate Hockey League game. The Huskies travel to Vermont for the contest. Alan McCarthy of Waltham is Coach Herb Gallagher's nomination for the post that was left vacant yesterday when Johnny Chipman was declared ineligible.

♦ ♦ ♦

Making their final start prior to the opening of the Eastern Intercollegiate League season Saturday evening at Dartmouth, Fes Fesler's Harvard varsity basketball team defeated Tufts last night, 41 to 30, for its sixth straight victory. Red Lowman, rangy right forward of the Crimson, led both teams in scoring with 10 points. The Harvard freshmen scored over the Tufts first-year quintet, 29 to 20.

♦ ♦ ♦

Billy Mullen, hustling director of all sports activities in the Boston Park Department, announces that 202 teams and 2020 players will open the 1938 basketball campaign Jan. 8. Schedules, officials and all equipment are supplied by the Park Department.

Hockey Dribblings Here and There

According to the Canadian Press, Andy Lytle reports in his Toronto Daily Star that Maple Leafs will have a farm team in Buffalo next season. The Leafs are using Syracuse for a farm team at present.

♦ ♦ ♦

If Toronto does shift its support to Buffalo we wonder if the shift will include Eddie Powers, now manager and coach of Syracuse? Powers has been part of the Toronto organization since he severed connections with Boston.

♦ ♦ ♦

Conn Smythe is reported by Lytle as not only planning to support the Buffalo team, but ready and willing to help rebuild the rink which collapsed under heavy snow pressure.

♦ ♦ ♦

When Art Ross left for Montreal last night he approached a hotbed of trade talk, Tommy Gorman of the Maroons is making frantic gestures to everyone within reach trying to strengthen his Maroons.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Maroon president will have to make more than a gesture toward Ross because the Bruins are well-balanced now and not in need of much. About all the Maroons can offer are Earl Robinson or Baldy Northcott. So far Gorman has wanted much to much in return.

♦ ♦ ♦

College, club and school hockey furnish entertainment for the balance of the week, beginning with the Harvard-Montreal game tonight. Saturday afternoon the schoolboys swing into their weekly action at both the Boston Garden and Arena. Saturday night the highly-regarded McGill sextet will be here to play Harvard. Sunday afternoon the St. Jacques from Montreal will invade to do battle with the Olympics in a Provincial Hockey League encounter.

♦ ♦ ♦

Don't fail to keep an eye out on that game at Dartmouth tonight. The Big Green, undefeated in several early season games, tackles those powerful McGill Redmen. Eddie Jeremiah has done a grand job of coaching the Dartmouths and while they have not run into any really tough opposition they have shown steady improvement. The Big Green would like to beat McGill before Harvard gets a chance on Saturday. McGill probably will take both Harvard and Dartmouth in stride, however.

♦ ♦ ♦

Some of the old Bruin Cubs are still scoring goals in the minor leagues. . . . Last night Bud Cook and Phil Hergesheimer tallied in Cleveland's 2-0 triumph over New Haven and Ted Saunders tallied one for Springfield in another encounter. W. M.

Jack Summers Defeats Germain Glidden, 3 to 0

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—Jack Summers, coach at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, yesterday eliminated Germain Glidden, national amateur champion, in the quarterfinal round of the first invitational open tournament of the Metropolitan Squash Racquets Association. The score was 15-10, 15-10, 15-9.

Ben Pope of Pittsburgh, top ranking pro in the tournament, downed Leif Nordlie of New York in quarterfinal play, 15-7, 16-13, 15-13. Nordlie won his way to the second round by trimming Neil J. Sullivan of Philadelphia, 11-15, 15-10, 18-17, 15-8, in the eighth and final first round match earlier in the day.

George Cummings of New York stopped H. S. Howes of Boston, one of two amateurs to get past the first round, in a long, torrid match, 12-15, 15-7, 17-18, 18-16, 15-9. Tom Iannicelli of Short Hills, N. J., eliminated Lester Cummings, also of New York, in the final quarterfinal engagement.

Frick Predicts Great Year In Baseball World

By Ford Frick
President of the National League

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—There's a wider range of vision than usual for a baseball man standing at the annual crossroads. Looking forward, beyond 1938, is baseball's centennial year and when you turn around there's a century of baseball history stretching all the way back to the summer of 1839 and a village green in upstate New York.

In baseball, there's a new pennant every year. Normally that makes your baseball outlook that way too—a one-year look—and it's always the year just ahead of you.

But because 1939 is centennial year, the whole baseball world will grow more and more 1939 conscious as 1938 moves along. The appropriation of $100,000 by the major leagues started the ball rolling for a memorable centennial celebration.

Not Overlooking 1938

But in looking beyond 1938 don't think I'm overlooking it. I'm expecting and predicting a great year for baseball as a whole, as well as the National League.

We are going to use a new official baseball, one that is changed only slightly; but we think, very wisely. There is no great difference in our new ball's travelling range. A squarely-hit ball will travel just as far in 1938 as in 1937. The purpose of the slightly thickened cover and heavier seam is to give the pitchers a "break," restore some of the balance between offense and defense and eliminate the "cheap" extra-base hit.

The game will really look just as fast, just as snappy, just as exciting, as in 1937. In fact, it will probably look faster, because your infielders and outfielders will get more of a chance on these half-hit drives.

1937 a Great Year

We don't want baseball to be very much different in 1938 than in 1937. It was a great year. Attendance figures in the National League—as in every baseball league in the country, I believe—kept on climbing. We had a close and exciting pennant race, the kind that has become typical of our league. It added up very well indeed for the National League in every column—all except victory in the all-star game and the world series.

So, at the crossroads of 1937 and 1938, I think I can sum up the National League's sentiments by saying, "good-bye, 1937. You were a pretty fine year, but we're expecting young 1938 to be a whole lot better in a couple of spots, meaning particularly a certain July afternoon in Cincinnati and a week or so in early October."

American Hockey Association

Minneapolis 6, Wichita 2.
St. Louis 7, Kansas City 2.

N. E. College Hockey

New Hampshire 6, Mass. State 4.

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The Home Forum

We Commuters

THERE are two great divisions of the American male population: those who commute and those who do not commute. There may be attempted classifications touching upon political opinions, styles of collar and views on tariff policy. These are well enough; but the real, the fundamental division is as has been stated.

In the first place, what is a commuter? What can he be but one who sleeps away from a city and by day goes into it, there to earn a modest living, though I can assure you that some commuters are very well to do and think nothing of eating steak to their luncheon. There are other commuters who run to doughnuts; indeed, the diet of commuters properly forms the subject of a separate monograph which we cannot entertain here. All commuters get up in good time; you can't be a commuter and dawdle about until it is too late to take the 8:14. The commuter, if he has missed his train and must take another, always feels that the strange conductor eyes him somewhat askance, as though to say: "Ah, you've been snoozing, but in my official capacity I overlook it. For all that, I know that you know you don't belong on this train." I have known a commuter of sensitive nature to be cast down for days by such a misadventure and, when he returned at night, to act furtively and to feel hollow-eyed. Let me say at once that conductors of commutation trains are men of great urbanity and knowledge of the world; and, although it is not germane to this part of the subject, I am bound to say that I have always been impressed by the skill with which they punch the right day on the ticket. I lay it to the fact that they are not temperamental.

WELL, YOU ARE embarked upon your regular train, there to remain, let us say, for an hour and ten minutes. There are weaklings who only spend half an hour on their trains, but these are the light cavalry of the noble army of commuters, of whom the serious, the heroic never ride for less than an hour on a trip. It is better so, because they need at least an hour to meditate and see a great variety of scenery. There glide by them houses, trees, bill-boards, rivers, estuaries, reverberating backyards, hamlets, ashheaps and drying clothes, to say nothing of majestic standpipes in the middle distance. You cannot do justice to all these in a hasty thirty minutes.

Many commuters pay no attention to these sights, but read. And what do they read? They read newspapers which they dispose in various ways. The cautious, conservative men often fold their newspapers, a reticent practice much to be commended. Others wave their newspapers, as though doing a shawl dance, and make them crackle bravely in defiance of the non-wavers. Some readers there are who tilt their newspapers so as to nick the hat of the passenger sitting in front of them. These unhappy men should be given a car to themselves—at all events, let us not dwell upon a subject grievous in its implications and perhaps unprofitable.

IT IS WORTH while to observe what parts of their newspapers commuters read. Some turn at once to the sports and palpitate over football games. Others read the financial news and will read it again on their trip home. I don't think that many of them read the foreign news as much as they ought, although a great deal of it is provided. But it takes some European cataclysm or other to make the commuter turn from the parish pump. Is he not going home that evening to the welcome of an admiring family and a bang-up supper? When you are sitting in a warm car and reading the comics, why waste time glooming over the picture of a muddy road and a full pack creasing your shoulders? As for the diplomatists, we all know that they are shifty people who wear morning coats and sit up far too late of nights, weaving bonds for freemen. But I digress, as indeed I intended to do.

SOME COMMUTERS DO not read, but sit silently gazing ahead; yet most of them read, as I have said, and some of them read not newspapers, but books. I could tell you of delightful hours spent in the morning train, absorbing Frederick Maitland's lectures on equity, not the equity of rhetoricians, but that magnificent elegant body of law that chancery has given us. Why, there is nothing more refreshing than to read what he says about defenses to a suit for specific performances, for Maitland had the sure touch and the lightness of tone that only great ability and learning can give.

Lest the reader be deceived, I hasten to assure him that there are other books which the commuter can read. For instance, there is "Anne of Geierstein" of the good Walter Scott's writing. It is a fearful temptation to read it on the morning train. You can skim the tiresome parts and wallow in his description of scenery and costume and adventure. You must read again his account of the affair at Breisach—you will like it very much. There is one thing, however, that always puzzles me about many romances of what is called the old school, and that is the ability of the characters to talk the language of whatever country they are led into. It is just wonderful how a Lancastrian nobleman can be fluent in High Dutch, Low Dutch, French, Romansh and Italian as the needs of the story require. No matter in how tight a place our nobleman may be, he makes himself understood and the heroine obliges with an equal polyglot facility. Never mind; Scott knew how to tell a story.

IT MUST BE admitted that commuters are human like other men; some of them have strong feelings about fresh air, while others seem like hot-house plants. But they are well intentioned and often may be seen with large parcels that you know contain something for the family. It may be woolen mittens or a couple of pounds of sausages to be deliciously fried for the family's sustentation. I have never seen a commuter transporting a grand piano or a cooking stove, but short of these I have seen some woundy parcels. The real obstructors of the cars, however, are not commuters, but travelers. I do not mean those who are going to Cape Town or Nijni Novgorod, but ladies and gentlemen leaving home to spend a few days with Aunt Jennie in Bangor. They dispose about them many suitcases and bags, the worst offenders being those who place suitcases loaded with iron and lead in the aisle where they engage the feet of innocent third parties. During Yuletide, this is productive of much hearty good feeling.

Now, the commuter does not approve of these obstructions at all and, when he sees them, he draws himself up in cold disapproval; for he can picture how the car would bulge were he and his fellows each to travel with a brace of suitcases, all anchored in the aisle. I am proud to say that the real commuter is tolerant of Aunt Jennie's nieces and nephews, up to the point, that is, where they begin to eat peanuts. Indeed, tolerance is one of his marked traits best shown when he rides in a car built at the time of the battle of Shiloh. No complaints escape him, no frown distorts his brow. If these things were allowed to annoy him, his attention would be taken from his reading.

NO ONE BUT the commuter understands the real happiness of getting home. He approaches the gate, the lights gleam soft through the bleak nightfall and restrictive covenants and foreign despatches slip away; and the grandchildren rush out with cheerful squeaks and cries, signifying that they are glad to see him. They seize him and his attaché case and they jump about him and half push, half drag him into the house. He has come into another world, thousands of miles away from the *fumus* and the *strepitus* and the somewhat discouraging exhibitions of men's cleverness. Presidents cannot be commuters, nor can other great ones of the world; but the unregarded commuter, he gets a glimpse of what is happiness. Of course, he must take the 8:14 tomorrow morning, and that will give him a chance to read some more newspapers.

J. H. S.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADOLF ERIK NORDENSKIÖLD: *An Oil Painting by George von Rosen in the National Museum, Stockholm*

COUNT GEORGE VON ROSEN'S painting of Baron Adolf Erik Nordenskiöld is a worthy memorial of the explorer's feat; for he was first to make the North-East passage. The painting now hangs in the special hall of the National Museum in Stockholm, beside other important Swedish pictures which record deeds of historic interest.

Baron Nordenskiöld belonged to a Finnish family. His father was a well-known mineralogist, and at the early age of twenty-two the younger Nordenskiöld had already begun to publish scientific articles and treatises on this subject. In 1857 he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Helsingfors. During the celebrations which followed, Nordenskiöld made a speech which offended the authorities and he was faced with the choice of making an apology or leaving the country. He chose the latter and went to Sweden, where he continued his mineralogical studies at the State National History Museum. In 1858 he was appointed director of the department of mineralogy and in the same year he took part in his first arctic expedition—to Spitzbergen.

In 1864 he commanded the expedition which mapped out part of Spitzbergen and made a study of the flora and fauna. During his 1868 expedition, Nordenskiöld reached the farthest point north then attained. Several expeditions were made to Greenland, and then Nordenskiöld began to go eastwards. Crossing the Kara Sea, he sailed up the Yenisei river into Siberia and continued home through Russia. In order to prove that it would be possible to open a new trading route in the north, Nordenskiöld successfully made the same journey the following year.

Nordenskiöld organized numerous other scientific expeditions and became well-known, not only as an explorer and author, but also as a brilliant geographer and map-writer.

Tiree Hospitality of Old

TIREE has a great name for hospitality. Those who have spent a holiday there are enthusiastic about the people and the charm of the island itself. It has no hills and no trees; but, by way of compensation, it has miles of broad sands, an unusual feature as most of the Western Isles are wild and rocky. The soil is fertile and the island is covered with farms and crofts, having neat, well-kept houses and buildings.

Even in the days of St. Columba, Tiree was known for its productiveness, hence the name "Tir-I" (Land, or Garden of Iona). Here the monks came and sowed crops and raised stock for all the needs of the monastery on Iona, sailing to and fro between the islands in their small coracles. Tiree, therefore, has borne since early times its reputation for plenty and hospitality.

A FRIEND, WHO visited the island fifty years ago, still talks of the kindly reception accorded her then, though of distant kin and a stranger to the people in whose house she stayed. There was no pier at Tiree in those days; and, in the darkness of a September night, she was taken from the steamer by small boat and landed on the shore. A pony trap was waiting into which kind hands helped her. Tiree was roadless, too, at that time; but, after travelling a short distance over a bumpy track, the pony was turned on to the sands where the trap ran smoothly beside ripples, silver under a rising moon.

My friend knew nothing of the place to which she was going, except that it was a farmhouse. She half-imagined a thatched cottage; but, instead of that, a good-sized building loomed up out of the darkness. On her arrival, she was greeted in true Highland fashion, the head of the family telling her that, even if she were of the twentieth generation, she would be welcome at her house. The family were equally warm in their reception. Though it was nearly midnight by the time the travellers arrived, all sat down to a supper of fish, roast fowl, scones and oatcakes. Delicious food it seemed to the hungry guest.

She still remembers the kitchen in the Tiree farmhouse—a large, stone-floored apartment with an open hearth. Other features of the kitchen were *cruisies* hung at either end of the mantelpiece, though oil-lamps had long supplanted them as a means of illumination.

THE FOLLOWING MORNING brought an invitation to midday dinner at a neighboring farm, in honor of the visitor. All set off in their best, my friend's hostess carrying her prettiest cap in a little box to keep it neat. They were met by the lady of the house, dressed in a blue silk gown over which was draped a beautiful white lace shawl. On her head she wore a cap of velvet and net with an ostrich tip curling at one ear. She ran to them, her arms wide in welcome. "A luaidh! A luaidh!" ("My darling! my darling!") she greeted her neighbor and embraced the stranger almost as warmly. They were then led in to dinner, where, among other things, they had hare soup, flounders, haggis and roast mutton. After that came trifles, jellies, and *carragean*, an island sweet made from a kind of seaweed, rather like a custard and good to taste.

Such was Tiree hospitality fifty years ago, whole-hearted and lavish. "The friends of my friends are my friends also" might describe the welcome received wherever the visitor went; and, from all accounts, the island still keeps this genial reputation. One day I am going there to see!

E. P.

Within This Bay

THE water holds the sky today—
So still and blue and deep—
All heaven lies within this bay;
Thus I, with downward-curving leap,
Shall breathe a far-off upper air
And find cloud-blossoms in my hair.

FRANCES HALL

Out of Discord Into Harmony

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE afternoon two women set out in a severe snowstorm to walk some little distance into a town. By the time they reached their destination, which was a small shop on the ground floor of an office building, they were experiencing a sense of acute discomfort. On entering the shop, however, they found themselves in an atmosphere of such warmth and comfort that they exclaimed with pleasure and relief—to which the saleswoman responded gratefully, "The warmth comes from the central building and we have nothing to do but enjoy it."

This incident brought home to one of the shoppers, a student of Christian Science, the fact revealed by this Science that all good is present here and now to be enjoyed to the full. For Christian Science bases its teachings upon the Bible, and the Bible declares that God is good, that He fills heaven and earth, and that nothing is too hard for Him. Those who seem to be gripped in the icy fingers of fear or discouragement, those fettered by a sense of sickness or limitation, all, in fact, who are not enjoying good, may pass through the open door of Christian Science out of discord into harmony, into the sweet and comforting consciousness of God's protecting presence here and now.

On page 494 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy says, "It is not well to imagine that Jesus demonstrated the divine power to heal only for a select number or for a limited period of time, since to all mankind and in every hour, divine Love supplies all good." When one meditates upon this statement in conjunction with the Lord's Prayer, given by Christ Jesus, which begins with the acknowledgment of God as "our Father," new viewpoints are unfolded and hope dawns on even the darkest prospects. God, being changeless Love, sustains, cares for, and bestows all good upon His children, and it is His pleasure and delight to do so. Since God is ever present good, there can be no opposing power or presence to prevent anyone from expressing the divine nature and thereby availing himself of the good which God provides in every place and under all circumstances.

Throughout the centuries innumerable children have been instructed in arithmetic, and it is safe to say that countless mistakes have been made in the working out of problems. Yet the science of numbers has undergone no change, and still remains without flaw, holding within itself the correct solution to every arithmetical problem. So, in spite of the erroneous beliefs which have represented man as separated from God, good, the source of abundant supply, in spite of the fear and anxiety, the sickness, sin, and failure which claim to operate in the world today, divine Love, all the while omnipotent and omnipresent, pours forth its rich blessings of peace and joy, harmony, health, and dominion. And these can be enjoyed wherever there is a pure and trustful heart to receive them.

Christ Jesus said (John 11:41, 42): "Father, I thank thee that thou hast heard me. And I knew that thou hearest me always." Today, every sincere seeker for good may confidently repeat the Master's affirmation of man's unity with divine Love. Spiritual man, whom God created in His own likeness, is perfect, even as his Maker is perfect, and Christian Science is teaching mankind how this perfection may be brought out in human experience. For, as thought becomes spiritualized and the belief that man is separated from good is given up, the outward manifestation of improved thinking is bound to become more harmonious and Godlike.

No matter how desperate the situation may seem to be, no matter how hopeless the outlook from a human point of view, divine Love is not helpless and not far off. Just when the human need seems greatest, just when the hour seems darkest, at that very moment deliverance can come. Indeed, deliverance cannot be stayed when human fears are stilled and faith reaches out trustfully to divine Love for help. In that joyful moment God is seen to be the all-embracing power and presence, and the Father's voice is heard speaking to the human heart these tender words (Luke 15:31): "Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine."

The little child obediently erases the wrong figures he used in his sum, and trustfully accepts his teacher's assurance that he can find the correct answer by correctly using the rule. Let those who seek to enjoy good blot out the fear and uncertainty which may hitherto have controlled their thoughts, and let them turn to the Bible and the Christian Science textbook. These will be their teachers, giving full assurance that through spiritual understanding all may pass out of discord into that harmony which includes the enjoyment of abundant good here and now.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Cold

THE white frost glistens
On the brittle tree;
The air shoots crystal prisms
In the sun,
And words turn white
As soon as they are spoken;
Water stiffens in the stream
And does not run;
Nothing moves but the glitter of ice
Reflected on ice
As hard and colorless and bright.

ELIZABETH J. BUCHTENKIRK

ИЗ ДИСГАРМОНИИ В ГАРМОНИЮ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

В СУРОВУЮ, снежную мятель две женщины вышли днем из дому и направились пешком неподалеку в город. Когда они добрались до своей цели, до небольшого магазина, находившагося в нижнем этаже здания с торговыми конторами, самочувствие их было очень скверное. Но, войдя в магазин, они очутились в такой теплой, уютной атмосфере, что у них невольно вырвался крик радости и облегчения. На это продавщица благодарно ответила: "Тепло идет из центрального здания, и нам остается только им наслаждаться."

Одна из покупательниц была студенткой Христианской Науки, и это маленькое происшествие напомнило ей то, чему она научилась в Науке, открывшей нам, что все существующее благо находится фактически в нашем полном распоряжении в настоящее время и здесь на земле. Христианская Наука опирается на Библию, а Библия говорит нам, что Бог—благ, что Бог заполняет Собою и небо, и землю, что для Него ничто не слишком трудно. Люди, которым кажется, что они находятся в ледяных тисках страха или отчаяния, которые чувствуют себя скованными болезнью или ограничениями, люди, наконец, которые вообще не наслаждаются благом,—все могут выйти через открытую дверь Христианской Науки из дисгармонии в гармонию, к приятному и утешительному сознанию того факта, что Бог всегда с нами и всегда нас охраняет.

На странице 494 книги текста Христианской Науки "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Мэри Бэкер Эдди говорит: "Нехорошо думать, что Иисус демонстрировал только для некоторых избранных божественную силу исцеления или только для ограниченного периода времени. Божественная Любовь ежечасно дарует благо всему человечеству." Когда мы мысленно останавливаемся на этих словах и сопоставляем их с Молитвой Господней, которую нам дал Христос Иисус и которая начинается словами "Отче наш,"—с признания Бога, как нашего Отца,—перед нами начинает раскрываться новые виды и свет надежды начинает заниматься над самыми черными горизонтами. Бог—неизменная Любовь—поддерживает Своих детей, заботится о них и радуется им все хорошее, и Он находит в этом радость и удовлетворение. Бог есть благо, которое всегда присутствует, поэтому не может быть никакой противуположной силы или иного присутствия, иначе говоря, нет ничего, что могло бы помешать кому бы то ни было проявлять свою божественную природу и наслаждаться тем благом, которое Бог дает всегда и всюду и при всех обстоятельствах.

Бесчисленное множество детей обучается арифметике на протяжении многих веков, и можно смело сказать, что при разрешении задач ими делалось и делается бесчисленное множество ошибок. Но это не значит, что в науке чисел что либо от этого изменилось; она как была безошибочной, такой и осталась, и неизменно заключает в себе готовое решение каждой арифметической задачи. Несмотря на то, что люди ошибочно думают, что человек разлучен с Богом, благом, источником обилья, несмотря на то, что страх и беспокойство, болезнь, грех и неудачи хотят орудовать в мире, несмотря на это неизменно-всемогущая и вездесущая божественная Любовь продолжает изливать свои обильные благословения: мир, радость, гармонию, здоровье и господство, и пользоваться ими можно везде, где имеется для восприятия их чистое, верное сердце.

Христос Иисус сказал (Иоанн 11:41, 42): "Отче, благодарю Тебя, что Ты услышал меня. Я и знал, что Ты всегда услышишь меня." Кто искренно ищет добра, может с уверенностью повторить утверждение Учителя о том, что человек соединен с божественной Любовью. Как совершенен Бог, так совершенен и человек, созданный по образу и подобию своего Творца, а Христианская Наука учит людей проявлению этого совершенства в жизни человеческой. По мере того, как мысль одухотворяется и одновременно человек покидает свое представление о том, что он разлучен от добра, внешние проявления улучшенного мышления непременно становятся более гармоничными и Богоподобными.

Каким бы отчаянным не представлялось положение вещей, каким бы безнадежным не представлялось будущее с человеческой точки зрения,—божественная Любовь не беспомощна, и она не далека от нас. Когда кажется, что нужда хуже всего, что настал самый мрачный час,—именно тогда и может прийти избавление. Когда страх падает, и вера доверчиво взывает за помощью к божественной Любви, то избавленье не может не прийти, ничто его остановить не может. В такой радостный момент мы видим, что Бог это всеоб'емлющая сила, что Он всегда с нами, и мы слышим голос Отца, говорящий человеческому сердцу эти нежные слова (Лука 15:31): "Сын мой, ты всегда со мною и все мое твое."

Ребенок послушно стирает ошибочные цифры и верит своему учителю, когда тот ему говорит, что верное применение правила даст правильный ответ. Люди, желающие наслаждаться добром, должны удалить страх и сомнения, которые до тех пор управляли их мыслями. И пусть они обратятся к Библии и к книге текста Христианской Науки, которые станут их учителями и дадут им полную уверенность, что через духовное понимание все могут перейти из дисгармонии в гармонию, заключающую в себе наслаждение обильным благом в настоящее время и здесь на земле.

M. T. G.

Sumatra River

WE ANCHOR at the mouth of the river to wait for the flowing tide to clear the bar. Several hours pass quietly and at last, as the quickly-passing tropical twilight is turning the glassy surface to the hue of tarnished brass, we weigh anchor and commence the slow ascent inland.

The impenetrable jungle rises on either side, its deep green black now against the red-gold of the sunset sky. A scent of cloying sweetness comes down to us on the first breath of the night breeze from the hills. Darkness falls with stunning swiftness, and the serpentine windings of the black silent stream suggest the coils of some enormous reptile of the enclosing jungle.

Only the beat of the steamer's screw disturbs a stillness that, presently, will be broken by a hundred mysterious sounds of the tropical forest. This, the first hour of darkness, is the day's single pause in the otherwise ceaseless activity of the Equatorial jungle. The creatures of the day are at rest now. Animal and insect to which light is life have hidden themselves to await the coming of another dawn, and there is a breathless suspension of all sound and movement before the live things of the night come forth.

One more bend in the river, narrowed now until you seem almost to discern the gleaming eyes of the larger animals peering at you in wonder from the heavily-verdured banks. Then the lights of the town gleam out yonder on the left shore. The outlines of a couple of large vessels loom through the darkness, their decks and the dock beside them brightened by electric lights hung from the masts. Winches clatter and derricks whine, as huge bales and boxes are lifted from the quay far below, swung high in air and then skillfully lowered into gaping holds.

Its source somewhere among the unconquered mountains of the half-wild interior of huge Sumatra, the river winds a long course seaward through jungle, across plain and past many a native village, finally making a sharp turn to come surprisingly upon a likely port two-score miles from its mouth and hard by a modern city. There the Dutch, in their extraordinary colonising enterprise, have brought a bit of Holland into the tropical jungle's very heart. And now, disembarking, we find a modern taxicab, driven by a Chinese of course, to bear us from port to city through a region that is only a few years from the untamed wild, our lights frequently surprising into inaction groups of long-tailed monkeys which, standing in the middle of the road, regard us in bewilderment.

M. T. G.

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1938

62 New Industries In Boston in 1937

In Boston Today

New Industries Are Reported

Sixty-two new industries moved into Boston in 1937, 11 into Cambridge and seven into Lynn—a tally of 80 sizeable firms in a total of 110 coming into the Metropolitan District, the Chamber of Commerce announced today.

Analysis of the tabulation showed seven new shoe firms in Boston had a pay roll of 370. The 110 total represented 2500 wage earners.

The record disclosed a total of 113 firms reporting expansion in the gross of 850,000 square feet of newly built floor space and the rental of 550,000 square feet additional.

Vermont Farmers Favor Milk Pool

Some 31 milk distributors appearing before a federal court hearing to denounce a federally sponsored all-New England milk pool were given a temporary set-back today as Edward H. Jones, Vermont Commissioner of Agriculture, mounted the stand to declare the thousands of Vermont farmers in favor of federal supervision.

Pointing out that prices to farmers had been greatly stabilized since the Government first stepped into the New England dairy picture in 1933 to demand that all farmers and dealers contribute to a milk pool, Commissioner Jones denied that increases in consumer prices had been pocketed by the dealers without regard for the farmers.

Under federal supervision, he said, farmers have generally shared with dealers in any increased prices passed along to consumers. Sometimes, however, the increased price to consumers, he said, has had the effect of decreasing consumption and forcing more fluid milk into the surplus used for dairy by-products. Because dairy by-products bring less profits than fluid milk, the increased consumer prices have reacted in lowered incomes not only to farmers but to dealers, he stated.

The remarks by Commissioner Jones were somewhat inopportune, so far as the milk distributors were concerned, for they are engaged in a united effort to compel the Government to withdraw its control over the local milk shed, now exercised through a milk marketing order enforcing the operation of a milk pool. The hearing in its third day was held before special master William A. Loughlin.

Labor Violation Charges Heard

An attempt by two large New England cleaning and dyeing firms to obtain immediate dismissal of charges of violating the Wagner Labor Act failed this morning, when Waldo C. Holden, trial examiner of the National Labor Relations Board, refused the motions for dismissal.

The firms, the North Shore Dye House, Inc., and the Holland Cleansers & Dyers of New Hampshire, Inc., then went on trial before Mr. Holden on charges of having locked out employees and closed a plant in Revere, Mass., to avoid contractual obligations with a C. I. O. union and to avoid collective bargaining.

The motion for dismissal of the case against the North Shore firm was based on the firm's contention it does not operate in interstate commerce and hence is not subject to the Wagner Act, and the motion regarding the Holland company was

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

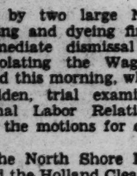
House and Senate In Brief Session

The House of Representatives and the Senate met at 11 a. m. today in perfunctory sessions lasting scarcely more than five minutes. Both bodies adjourned after orders were passed to meet at 2 p. m. next Monday.

During the House session an order was adopted for a special election on Tuesday, March 1, to fill vacancies left by the passing of Representatives Chester W. Chase and John Halliwell.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness and not quite so cold tonight, with lowest temperature near 30; Friday probably rain or snow; colder Friday night; moderate easterly to southeasterly winds, increasing.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island: Increasing cloudiness tonight followed by snow or rain Friday; not much change in temperature.

Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness and warmer tonight followed by rain or snow Friday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing south or southeast winds over the south portion and moderate shifting winds becoming easterly and increasing over the north portion; overcast weather tonight and Friday, rain or snow Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	27	27	Minneapolis	4	3
Bermuda	66	62	New Orleans	50	48
Chicago	26	26	New York	32	26
Denver	28	26	Norfolk	46	38
Helena	24	22	Philadelphia	38	32
Kansas City	28	26	St. Louis	40	40
Los Angeles	56	54	San Francisco	44	42
Miami	66	62	Washington	28	26

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 6.
B—Minimum, Jan. 5.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 2:00 p. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Friday, 2:40 a. m.; height 8.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:46 p. m.

Re-registration Urged in Report

State-wide re-registration of all Massachusetts voters will be recommended in a report to be filed late today by the special legislative recess commission established to study the subject.

The re-registration would take place during 1939, an off-election year. Voting under this proposal would begin at elections following Jan. 1, 1940.

An identification system of voters was recommended under which each person registering would sign two identical cards, one of which would be kept at the registration office and the other sent to the voting precinct booths.

The commission headed by Senator Theodore R. Plunkett, Adams Republican, found the amount of illegal registration in the State was negligible in comparison to the more than 2,000,000 voters on the lists. The members will report they discovered no evidence of fraudulent voting.

Bill to Impeach Two Judges Filed

Impeachment of Judge Arthur P. Stone of the East Cambridge District Court, and Judge William G. Rowe of the Brockton District Court, is sought in two resolves filed in the State Senate today by Senator Joseph A. Langone Jr., Boston Democrat.

Senator Langone's petition charged that the jurists were guilty of "misfeasance, malfeasance and nonfeasance" in the release of Howard Long from the State Farm at Bridgewater. Long is now under sentence to be hanged, having been found guilty of a murder in New Hampshire.

Judge Rowe released Long after the release had been supported by Judge Stone. Judge Stone was sharply criticized in a report filed with the Governor by a special commission recently. Within a short time Judge Stone must answer those charges and face possible removal proceedings at the hands of the Governor.

Senator Langone's petitions were among several filed today in the Legislature for consideration by the 1938 session.

Senator Albert Cole, Lynn Republican, filed a bill providing for the licensing of bicycles in Massachusetts. The license fee would be 25 cents annually. Registration markers would be issued by the cities and towns.

Beck to Speak At Chamber Lunch

Cameron Beck, director of the New York Stock Exchange Institute, will be the speaker tomorrow at the Boston Chamber of Commerce luncheon, under the auspices of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association and the Boston Young Men's Christian Union.

Mr. Beck, who has talked to audiences totaling 5,000,000 people in the past several years on training boys and young men, will tell how Wall Street executives train their employees for financial leadership through the institute.

Acceptance of invitations indicate that the luncheon will be widely attended by executives of banks, brokerages houses and department stores in which Mr. Beck is recognized as an authority on employer-employee relations.

'Sit Down' Staged In R. I. Demand For Labor Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 6—A delegation of 500 members of Labor's Non-Partisan League, protesting at failure of the Legislature to act on relief or labor measures today, sat down in the House and Senate chambers and said they would not move until they obtained some action on the desired legislation.

The group, led by Michael Flaherty, sub-regional director of the C. I. O., and Joseph Sylvia, another labor leader, were particularly incensed when the Senate adjourned in five minutes today without acting on a $700,000 relief measure which passed the House on Tuesday.

Deputy sheriffs, under High Sheriff John E. Baird, cleared the stairs and corridors and ordered all persons who were standing around to leave the Capitol, but the labor union members were allowed to sit in the two galleries of the House and the single gallery in the Senate chamber.

A few of the sit-downers found seats in the horse-shoe behind the desks of the Senators.

Possible end of the "sit-down" during the evening was hinted by Mr. Sylvia, who said: "If later we decide to call off the sit-down, we will come back every day until our bills are passed."

The Non-Partisan League was recently reorganized, with A. F. of L., C. I. O. and Independent Textile Union members taking part, and a 23-point program was submitted to Gov. Robert E. Quinn and the Legislature. The A. F. of L. members have been threatened with ouster proceedings by William Green, national president, for joining with a C. I. O. group, and none were noticed among today's sit-downers.

The relief bill, which the workers especially wish to be passed, would appropriate funds to the end of the fiscal year in June. Its passage has been asked by Governor Quinn. It is on the calendar of the Senate for tomorrow.

Members of the delegation chanted, "We want the relief bill passed," believing at first the Senate had only recessed, but found later it had adjourned for the day. The body's only action was to adopt a resolution on the passing of a Senator and approve two bills revoking charters of a church and a club.

50,000 Connecticut Workers Seek Compensation Grants

Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 6—With industry laying off workers by the hundreds, Connecticut's new unemployment compensation system faced its first test this week as claims for benefits were filed by more than 50,000 persons.

Estimating that 20,000 of these will be found eligible for benefits averaging $10 a week, beginning with the third week of January, the State Labor Department dipped $2,000,000 out of the $15,000,000 fund accumulated at Washington for Connecticut benefits, to last for the first three months of the year.

Business recession had forced Miss Helen Wood, executive director of the Unemployment Compensation plan in this state, to quadruple her original estimates of the number of persons who would be entitled to payments. How long the $15,000,000 fund would last if business did not turn upward became a real matter for speculation.

On every hand commendation was heard for the manner in which the Labor Department handled the rush of applications, 44,000 on the opening day. A staff of 750 persons, working in 18 branch offices, took the applications. Now the clerks at headquarters in Hartford are in the midst of the formidable task of checking these applications against the pay roll tax records to see whether each individual is entitled to an award, and if so how much. First checks will be written Jan. 25, when a two-weeks waiting period and a third week of unemployment have gone by.

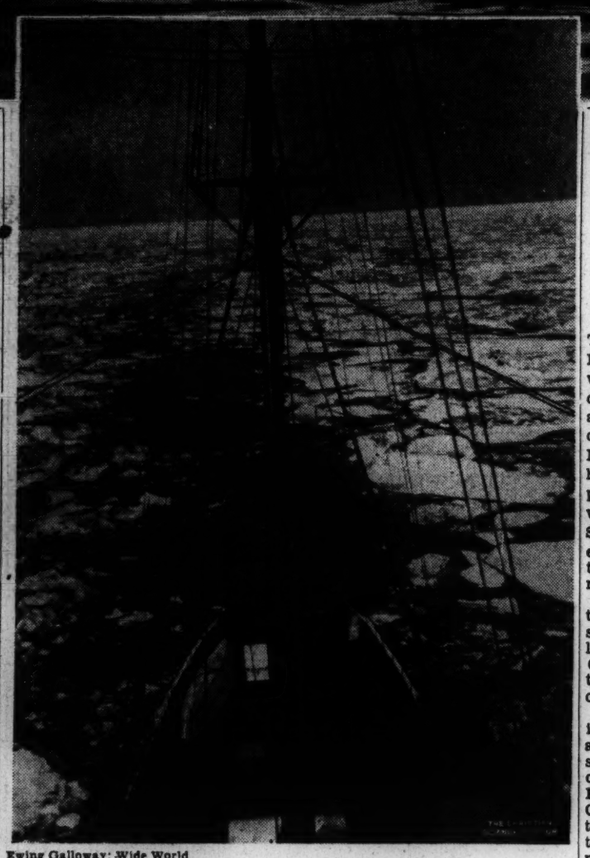
Applicants for compensation, in Hartford at least, proved to be a good natured, surprisingly youthful and well-dressed lot. Many have been out of work only a few weeks. Some expect to get their jobs back soon but are applying for compensation on the chance they do not find places. While they waited in line at the Hartford Armory for their interviews they greeted acquaintances with the hail, "When did you get laid off?"

Parkway Inquiry

Purchase of land for the Merritt Parkway, on which Highway Commissioner John A. Macdonald has

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Winter Hazards to Shipping in North Atlantic



Ewing Galloway; Wide World

When Ice Menaces the Steamship Lanes

The Upper Picture Shows Giant Iceberg With Coast Guard Vessel in Offing. The Lower Shows the Northland Plowing Her Way Out of Frozen Seas on Last Trip of Season

Safety at Sea Enhanced As New Rules Are Issued

Passenger ships that cross the ice-infested and fog-bound Grand Banks today face strict regulation as to their course and speed, with a penalty ranging up to $500 for violation. The once merely friendly warning of the presence of icebergs that has been picked up from the Coast Guard cutter on the international ice patrol, in years gone by, now becomes a definite order to avoid that vicinity and to slow down to a "moderate speed."

This more stringent control is part of safety-at-sea legislation passed by Congress and growing out of international conventions at which agreement has been reached for uniformity. One of the most marked changes is the requirement that skippers of American passenger boats decide upon the course they are to follow before they sail, publicly proclaim it and stick to it excepting to avoid ice.

This information was released in Boston maritime circles today when Commander Thomas A. Shanley, in charge of the Boston division of the Coast Guard, received orders from Washington, to start the international ice patrol on Feb. 10.

An Innovation

The fixing of a date so far ahead of the ice season, is in itself an innovation. In previous years, the ice patrol has been started after ships reported the first icebergs of the season. But this year the duties of the ice patrol are greatly increased. Not only must minute observations be made of ice conditions, direction of movement, velocity of the drifting ice, and frequent radiocasts put on the air giving all this information, but the movement of passenger ships must be watched and followed by radio, to be sure the skippers are complying with the new laws.

And the skipper of the passenger ship must listen attentively to radio reports from the ice patrol, so that he may pass outside the regions reported or known to be endangered by ice. That is the new law and the penalty is $500. Another safety precaution, adopted by national legislation is the requirement that vessels must slow down to a "moderate speed" when ice is reported.

With the idea of minimizing the possibility of collision between passenger liners and fishing boats on the Grand Banks, the safety at sea legislation now requires that the course chosen by skippers of passenger liners and publicly announced, shall be such as to avoid as far as practicable the fishing banks of Newfoundland north of latitude 43, during the fishing season. The season is interpreted here to mean about April 1 to Aug. 1 when the French fishing fleet comes to those banks for cod, to be salted down aboard

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Delays on Shoe Inquiry Decried By Wigglesworth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—The Tariff Commission is criticized by Representative Richard B. Wigglesworth (R) of Massachusetts for its delay in ascertaining the foreign and domestic production costs of cemented shoes, in a report of the House Appropriation Subcommittee hearings released today. At one point in the testimony Mr. Wigglesworth suggests that in view of the State Department personnel now engaged in the trade agreement field, the size of the Tariff Commission be reduced.

The commission is now studying the production costs of cemented shoes, in response to a Senate resolution of Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, with a view to determining if a tariff increase on this item is warranted.

Meantime, the State Department is negotiating a reciprocal trade agreement with Czechoslovakia, source of most of the increasing cemented shoe imports, and New England shoe manufacturers and Congress members are fearful that the agreement may lower shoe tariffs before the Tariff Commission makes its hoped-for report recommending a tariff increase.

"Unfair to Workingmen"

Mr. Wigglesworth put the situation this way to Sidney Morgan, secretary of the Tariff Commission: "Although you have been investigating for six months informally, and although four months have elapsed since the Senate resolution (of Senator Walsh), the commission is not yet in a position to state what a fair cost is for domestic production or for foreign production, or for foreign production based on invoice prices." He added: "It seems to me that to conclude a trade agreement (with Czechoslovakia) in the absence of that information would be entirely unfair to the workingmen in America in the boot and shoe industry."

Mr. Morgan stated that during the first part of last June the commission, acting on a complaint from the New England Shoe and Leather Association, started to probe the cemented shoe imports, and that thorough field work was begun in this country in October and that two experts left for Czecroslovakia on Dec. 3 to investigate foreign production costs.

But Mr. Wigglesworth was not satisfied. "You have known, or it seems to me that you should have known, that that information was vital if any trade agreement is to be determined on a basis which is fair to the American workingman in the boot and shoe industry. Why was it necessary to wait from Aug. 19 (when the Senate passed the Walsh resolution) to Dec. 3 before making any attempt to ascertain the fair value of foreign costs?"

Comparatively New Process

"Costs are related to processes," replied Secretary Morgan. "The cemented shoe process is a comparatively new one. The necessity for our men to be thoroughly informed as to the processes and as to the cost

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Gas Levy Diversion Suggested by Tobin To Avert Tax Boost

Makes Proposal at Chamber of Commerce Luncheon Attended by Governor—Sales Impost or State Aid Held Alternatives

Mayor Declares He and City Council, Not Business Group, Will Run City

'Savings' of $4,400,000 Cited by Chief Executive Actually Resulted From Federal Spending, Survey of Municipal Figures Reveal

Developments came fast today in Boston's moves to solve its fiscal crisis.

The new Mayor, Maurice J. Tobin, in impromptu remarks at the Chamber of Commerce, gave strong indication he preferred diversionof state gasoline tax receipts to Boston as the best way to raise the $12,000,000 needed to keep Boston's tax rate down to its present $38 level.

Earlier in the day he had strongly asserted that he, with the City Council, would "rule Boston" and not turn it over to a committee of businessmen, as suggested in a morning newspaper.

From city records it was disclosed that the $4,400,000 listed by the new Mayor as having been cut from city expenditures during the past 10 years actually resulted from federal expenditures here.

'Reductions' in Cost Of Government Found Due to U. S. Spending

Necessity for immediate economies in Boston's city government was further emphasized today with the surprise disclosure that the total reductions stressed in Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's inaugural address as having been effected during the last 10 years were actually only reflections of federal governmental activity in the city in recent years.

A check of figures today revealed that the principal item of decrease in the $4,400,000 saving mentioned by the Mayor is contained in the city's expenditures for new school buildings and land. Ten years ago the annual cost of this activity was $3,500,000. In the year just ended the same expenditure on the part of the city totaled but $94,000, a decrease of $3,406,000.

Examination of this item discloses that during this 10-year period the city left the pay-as-you-go plan in building schools and issued bonds in connection with the PWA. The PWA pays approximately half the cost of building the schools, so the city can hardly claim credit for having accomplished savings through the channels of economy and efficiency.

WPA Aided Reduction

The second largest item contributing to the alleged reduction in city costs is contained in the expenditures for school alterations and repairs. The WPA during the last few years has supplied the labor for many of these repairs. In 1928 this work cost $1,609,475. In 1937, largely because of WPA help, this amount was reduced by $601,200.

Thus, these two items alone account for $4,007,200 of the "saving" mentioned by Mayor Tobin.

The remainder of the reduction appears to be contained in the postponing of certain upkeep work in the Department of Public Works. This is believed to amount to well over $1,000,000 a year, but can scarcely be considered a saving since, presumably, the work will have to be done sometime in the future, possibly at added cost because of delays.

An example of this might be contained in City Hall itself, which is sadly in need of repair, and of painting and cleaning. The top floors of the building have been condemned and the City Council has been forced to hold its meetings in Faneuil Hall because of the unsafe condition of the floor in the Council Chamber. The president of the City Council has been forced to vacate his City Hall office.

The cost of repairing City Hall presumably could be magnified several times in the condition of other public buildings, the condition of which stands as a liability against future ...s of the city.

Tax Rise Cited

The Mayor's description of the reductions made in the city's expenditures during the past 10 years, excepting only welfare costs, caused some surprise last Monday when he was inaugurated, especially in view of the generally accepted belief that city costs had skyrocketed during this same period. This belief, of course, was substantiated by the tax rate rise from $28.80 in 1928 to $38.70 in 1937.

The Mayor estimated in his inaugural address that the $4,400,000 reduction represented a saving in the tax rate of $2.60. It is fair to assume, then, that without federal assistance the Boston tax rate would have been above the $40 mark.

It should also be considered that the Federal Government contributed through a variety of channels to relieving the welfare load on the city. The exact proportions of the city tax rate without this aid is incalculable.

Other Increased Costs

Aside from welfare, the increases in expenditures of the various units the city government is contained in figures supplied the Census Bureau in Washington and just released after revision.

This discloses a boost of $31,029 in police expenditures, an increase of $61,237 in health costs, and an upturn of $82,933 in library spending.

Of course, the Census Bureau attempts no outline of possible economics for Boston, but a program of such savings has been prepared by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, based on its own studies and application of success-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

Unified Program Urged By Tobin for Meeting Boston's Tax Problems

Giving the first broad hint of his plans for raising the $11,000,000 or $12,000,000 to avert a possible 1938 Boston tax rate of $46, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today asked Gov. Charles F. Hurley to consider diversion of a substantial amount of gasoline tax money to aid Boston.

The request was made before 500 Boston businessmen, attending the first member's luncheon of the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon. Governor Hurley was sitting two chairs away from Mr. Tobin when the new Mayor suddenly departed from his prepared address and turned toward the Governor to say he believed Boston should receive a greater share of the gas tax.

Boston's Share of Tax

He pointed out that since collection of the gas tax was begun Boston has received but $50,000 from this tax.

The remarks about the gas tax were interpolated when he told the Chamber members that there were only three ways—other than the borrowing resorted to in the past—to raise the money needed to keep the tax rate down.

The new Mayor brought a start to the Chamber membership when he mentioned as the first of these ways a sales tax. Mr. Tobin did not commit himself in favor of such a tax. He then suggested the possibility of the state taking over the welfare costs of Boston.

But his amplified remarks concerning diversion of the gasoline tax hinted that of the three possibilities he favors this one most.

It was recalled that the Boston Municipal Research Bureau last Dec. 6 issued a comprehensive report on the amount of highway work done outside the city in the way of building express highways that dumped traffic into the Boston city limits where the city street department was compelled to build the arteries to take care of this flow.

Tobin Cites Need

Mayor Tobin also brought this point into his impromptu remarks, saying that he believed it to be more necessary to relieve Boston real estate taxpayers than to build express roadways in other parts of the Commonwealth.

Governor Hurley gave no sign of assent or disapproval as Mayor Tobin spoke.

Today's talk before the Chamber was the second major address the new mayor has made since his inauguration Monday. It was considered especially significant because in it he gave first hint of his ideas toward solving the crises he pictured in such black tones during his inaugural address.

He concluded his address with a strong plea that the Chamber and other interested groups unite on one plan for meeting the situation and not to clamor for several different plans with the result that nothing be done.

Pimental Pardon Prospect Dimmed

A bill to increase from 15 to 25 years the time at which a pardon is automatically considered for life prisoners was filed with the Massachusetts Legislature today by Representative Roland D. Sawyer (D) of Ware.

He said he was prompted to do so because the sentencing of Joseph Pimental, Cambridge child slayer, yesterday to life imprisonment opens the way, under present law, to Pimental's pardon in 15 years.

The legislator would limit the automatic consideration of pardons of life-termers to those who have served 15 years and reached the age of 65.

"Under the present system, a vicious youth of 20 years may have his case come up for pardon when he is 35," said Mr. Sawyer. "This is outrageous."

Earlier, District Attorney William J. Foley's office moved to prevent Pimental from obtaining a release from his life term by pardon at the end of 15 years.

Pimental will be held for trial on four indictments charging him with other crimes of a degenerate nature, according to Mr. Foley.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Wilbur—
"Leaning on Letty," an American comedy, based on the "Post Road," by Wilbur Daniel Steele and Norma Mitchell, starring Charlotte Greenwood. 8:30. Matinees: Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Shubert Copley—
"Playboy of the Western World," by John M. Synge. Also, "The Rising of the Moon," by Lady Gregory. Presented by the Abbey Theater Irish Players. Featuring Eileen Crowe, Arthur Shields, F. J. McCormick, Maureen Delaney, Udolphus Wright, May Craig and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Plymouth—
"The Housemaster," Ian Hay's comedy, starring Frederick Leister. 8:30. Matinees: Thursday and Saturday, 2:30.

Colonial—
Cornelia Otis Skinner in "Edna His Wife," dramatization of the novel by Margaret Ayer Barnes. 8:15. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:15.

Movies

Scollay and Modern—

"Submarine D-1," starring Pat O'Brien and Doris Weston. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 2:50, 6:40, 9:35. Modern: 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "The Adventurous Blonde." With Glenda Farrell and Barton MacLane. Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:30. Modern: 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 3:45, 6:40, 9:36. Tomorrow: "True Confession," featuring Carole Lombard, Fred MacMurray and John Barrymore. Also "Manhattan Merry-Go-Round," with Phil Regan, Ann Dvorak, Tamara and Henry Armetta.

Radio Programs—Page 10

State and Orpheum—
"Rosalie," featuring Nelson Eddy and Eleanor Powell. Orpheum: 9:20 a. m. Both theaters: 11:35 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:15, 9:50.

University—
Leslie Howard and Bette Davis in "It's Love I'm After." 2, 6:25, 9:45. Also "Dinner at the Ritz," with Annabella and Paul Lukas. 1:30, 4:30, 8:15.

Fine Arts—
"Monastery," 1:50, 3:50, 5:50, 7:50, 9:50. "Notre Dame." 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Gary—
"Swing It Professor," featuring Pinky Tomlin and Paula Stone. 9:25, 11:45 a. m., 2:05, 4:30, 6:50, 9:15. Also "Paradise Isle," with Warren Hull. 10:25 a. m., 12:50, 3:10, 5:35, 7:55, 10:20. Tomorrow: Sally Eilers in "Lady Behave!" with Neil Hamilton. Also "Non-Stop New York," with Anna Lee and John Loder.

Metropolitan—
Simone Simon, Walter Winchell and Ben Bernie in "Love and Hisses." 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20. Stage: Ella Logan, Tex Jim Lewis and his cowboys, Allen and Kent, The Ohessis, and others.

Uptown—
"Live, Love and Learn," starring Robert Montgomery and Rosalind Russell. 3:15, 6:40, 10:10. Also "Ebb Tide," with Frances Farmer and Ray Milland. 1:20, 4:50, 8:20. Tomorrow: "Second Honeymoon," featuring Tyrone Power and Loretta Young. Also "First Lady," with Kay Francis.

Exeter—
Robert Montgomery in "Live, Love and Learn." 3:35, 6:25, 9:20. Also "Dangerously Yours," featuring Cesar Romero and Phyllis Brooks. 2:20, 5:10, 8:05.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Awful Truth," featuring Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. Also "Counsel for Crime" with Otto Kruger and Nana Bryant. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Charlie Chan on Broadway," featuring Warner Oland. Also "Merry-Go-Round of 1938," with Mischa Auer.

South Station—
March of Time, Lowell Thomas Travel, Rainbow Pass, newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: "A Man Without a Country," Mickey Mouse, "The Alpine Climber," "Star Reporter in Hollywood," latest news reels and other shorts.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Love on Toast," with Stella Ardler, John Payne and Isabel Jewell. Fenway: 1:10, 3:45, 6:25, 9. Paramount: 9, 11:20 a. m., 1:40, 4:05, 6:25, 8:45. Also "Missing Witness," with John Litel, Dick Purcell and Jean Dale. Fenway: 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:20. Paramount: 10:10 a. m., 12:30, 2:50, 5:15, 7:35, 9:55.

Keith Memorial—
"You're a Sweetheart," featuring Alice Faye. 10:17 a. m., 1:21, 4:25, 7:29, 10:15. Stage: Ethel Waters with Eddie Mallory and his swing band, and their "Swing Harlem Swing" revue.

Exeter—
"A Damsel in Distress," featuring Fred Astaire, George Burns and Gracie Allen. 10 a. m.: 1:04, 4:08, 7:12, 10:10. Also "Tarzan's Revenge," with Glenn Morris and Eleanor Holm. 11:40 a. m.; 2:52, 5:56, 9.

Tremont—
"Coronation in Color," 12:10, 4:05, 8. Also "The Great Ziegfeld," starring William Powell, Myrna Loy and Luise Rainer. 9 a. m.; 12:55, 4:50, 8:40.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Street Scene," with Sylvia Sidney and William Collier Jr. 11:50 a. m.; 2:30, 5:40, 8:38. Also "Woman Rebels," with Katharine Hepburn. 1:05, 4, 6:55, 10.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Recital by Adolph Busch, violinist, and Rudolph Serkin, pianist. 8:30.

Other Events

Boston Public Library—
"The Social Significance of American Architecture in American History," by Prof. Warren S. Tryon. Dartmouth Street. 8.

Allied Arts—
Poets' Night. Readings by John Ritchey. College Club of Boston, 40 Commonwealth Avenue. 8:15.

Boston Order of Moose—
Roosevelt Meeting. 40 persons. Hotel Touraine. 8.

Tomorrow

Children's Museum—
Meeting of the Junior Nature Sketch Club. 30 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain. 4.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

What's Going On in the Arts

Berthe Morisot

At the Goodman-Walker Galleries, 607 Boylston Street, there is on exhibition an interesting collection of water colors and drawings and one or two oils by the French painter, Berthe Morisot. Though not seen often in this country, Berthe Morisot achieved distinction abroad, and she holds a position of note among French painters of her day (1841-1895).

What we see at Goodman-Walker's is in keeping with the emancipated spirit which made possible the divagations of Manet and Degas, Monet and Cézanne. Paris of that generation was artistically disturbed. Of painters with sensibility there were many, and their response to time-worn traditions was emphatic. They despised being indoctrinated; they were willing to err and muddle, if in the process they could discover some fresh form, some new tonal utterance.

Berthe Morisot, no doubt, felt the excitement in the air, acknowledged intelligently influences which surrounded her. Those who refused to acknowledge such influence were outmoded in their own lifetime, and are forgotten today. But Berthe Morisot seems to have breathed the artistic atmosphere of Degas, to have noted in everyday types a grace and gentility which had failed to draw the eye of earlier painters. Her drawings are tenuous and sensitive; the lines tell character, but they also promote rhythm and elegance. There is exoticism mingled with her realism, strength with her delicacy. One realizes in looking at the casual drawing, the slight colored wash, that here is an artist, a performer with taste and ideas. She may not have been great, like those she emulated, but she possessed qualities which inspire, capacities to exalt the spectator.

It is well worth visiting the Goodman-Walker Galleries to see this delightful exhibition. Those who know Berthe Morisot for her portraits will be agreeably surprised at a landscape or two in oils, done in a lively, silvery white reminiscent of Pissarro. D. A.

Coolidge Anniversary Festival

Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge will commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the first Berkshire Festival of Chamber Music, on South Mountain, Pittsfield, Mass., by a festival there on Sept. 21, 22, and 23.

First performances will be given of these works written for the occasion: String Quartets by Anton von Webern, Arthur Honegger and Frank Bridge, and a Quintet for piano and strings by Ernst Toch. The programs will further include "Three Pieces" by Jacques Ibert, and "Suite" by Nicolai Berezovsky for wind quintet; Trio for flute, clarinet and bassoon by Walter Piston; Beethoven's Quartet op. 127 and the Septet; Bach's Brandenburg Concerto No. 4; Brahms's Quintet (two violas), String Quartets by Schubert, Mozart, and Franck, and the Octet by Enesco.

Artists include the following string quartets: Berkshire, Coolidge, Gordon, Kolisch, Pro Arte, and South Mountain; and the Barrère Ensemble of Wind Instruments. Ernst Toch will be the pianist in his Quintet. Feri Roth, violinist; Georges Barrère, flute; Frances Blaisdell, flute, and Ralph Kirkpatrick, harpsichordist, will be the soloists in the Bach Brandenburg Concerto. Albert Sprague Coolidge, viola, will join the South Mountain Quartet in the Brahms Quintet.

Hanya Holm to Appear Here

Hanya Holm, who made her formal New York début in Mecca Temple on Dec. 28 in the impressive group composition, "Trend," and who participated in the "Evening of Modern Dance" at the Center Theater, Jan. 2, which brought the Dance International to a close, will be seen with members of her concert group in a technique demonstration in the Lee Auditorium of the Y. W. C. A. on Thursday evening, Jan. 13.

Miss Holm, formerly a member of Mary Wigman's concert group, has been active in this country for the last five years. She has taught in summer sessions at Mills College, California, and at the Bennington School of the Dance, and last summer was in charge of the Workshop Group at Bennington, where "Trend" was created and produced.

British Graduates Placed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS, England — British employers are more ready than formerly to engage university-trained men not only in undertakings which require practical knowledge but in businesses where administrative ability and an alert intelligence are especially required, according to the annual report of the Leeds University.

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Meet Mayor Tobin's Secretarial Staff

By a Staff Photographer

Aides to Boston's Chief Executive

Front Row—Joseph T. Kelly, Mayor Tobin and Cornelius A. Reardon. Back Row—Thomas P. McCusker, Thomas G. Freeley, William T. Doyle, William L. Crawford, Ellen M. Shea, Eleanor M. DeCourcy, Claire F. Brennan, Angelo V. Beriandi, William J. O'Donnell and Lee B. Hear

Cross Pledges Road Reforms In Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 6—Reorganization of the Connecticut State Highway Department, which expends $20,000,000 a year, was promised today by Gov. Wilbur L. Cross on the basis of a report submitted to him by Public Works Commissioner Robert A. Hurley, the result of a five-month study.

Declining to make public the report itself, Governor Cross revealed that accounting and budgeting changes in the highway department have already started, and that he will use the Hurley report as a guide in further reorganization.

What he hopes to gain, the Governor said, is savings that will mean "more roads" for the money allotted to the highway building and maintenance job.

The highway department is under John A. MacDonald, Republican commissioner reappointed in 1935 by Governor Cross. The public works commissioner is a Democrat, head of a new department set up in 1937 supposedly to handle construction of public buildings. A slip in the law was interpreted by former Attorney General Edward J. Daly to mean that Mr. Hurley also had control over construction of roads, and since July the public works commissioner has been acting also as highway commissioner in a large part of the highway work.

Army Calls Power Projects Problem for Local Groups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—The War Department lacks the information to answer the New England governors on the question of whether power development is feasible at any of the flood control reservoir sites named in the Connecticut and Merrimack Rivers interstate compacts, according to a letter from Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring to Gov. Charles F. Hurley of Massachusetts.

Mr. Woodring reports, however, that at seven of the 13 sites storage capacity, above that required for flood control, can be developed. Local engineers, he declares, are more competent than the War Department to tell if power development is practicable at any of these locations.

The seven sites are Knightsville, Priest Pond and Tully in Massachusetts, Groton Pond and Victory in Vermont, and Stocker Pond in New Hampshire, all in the Connecticut River Pact, and Blackwater, New Hampshire, which is in the Merrimack River compact.

Changes Indicated

The letter from Mr. Woodring details how much the seven proposed flood control dams can be raised to provide additional storage capacity, all of which, he indicates, could be used for power.

Taking the Woodring letter in connection with the recent report to Congress of the army engineers on the Connecticut River flood control project, Representative Charles R. Clason (R) of Massachusetts said today it is evident that at none of the 11 sites listed in the Connecticut River compact can there be practicable power development. Therefor, "power is not an issue in the Connecticut River pact and the Administration should withdraw its opposition to congressional ratification of it." The engineers report on the Connecticut said, in effect, that at none of the seven sites named by Mr. Woodring could power be economically produced.

U. S. Coasts to Add Seven Radio Guides

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (AP)—The Lighthouse Service announced today seven new radio beacons would be placed in operation on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and at Puerto Rico within the next few months. On the east coast, radio beacons will be established at Manana Island, near Monhegan, Maine, and at Georgetown, S. C.

The radio beacon proposed for Mona Island, Puerto Rico, will be the first operated by the United States in the West Indies. In the Gulf, the new stations will be established at Cape San Blas, Fla., and Brazos Santiago, Texas.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude: news	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	Don Winslow: sketch	Don Van Wart, piano	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Studio speakers
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue:	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Four Clubmen"	orchestra; sports	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Popular vocalists	Music; comment	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Song Time"	Lowell Thomas, news	Dramatic sketch	Sport reports	M. Morrill's Orchestra
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch
7:15 Hollywood news	Network sketch	Vocal Varieties	Talk, Mayor Tobin	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "We, the People":	Freddie Martin and his	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	"Headlines": sketch	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:45 guests; orchestra	orchestra	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Perley Stevens's Orch.
8:00 Kate Smith's Hour:	Talk, General Johnson	Vallee Hour: J. B.	Josef Cherniavsky's	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Dr. Mary Woolley;	"Song Stories"	Priestly; Seneca Hous-	Orchestra; soloists	Silhouettes: music
8:30 dramatic sketch:	News dramatizations	ton; "Sugarfoot and	Will Osborne's Orch.	Legion speaker
8:45 comedy; music	News dramatizations	Sassafras"; orchestra	Will Osborne's Orch.	News commentator
9:00 Major Bowes's Hour	American Music, Dr.	"Good News of 1938":	Hollywood Serenade:	Nat Brusiloff's Orch.
9:15 Major Bowes's Hour	Howard Hanson, cond.	motion picture stars;	symphony orchestra	Network speakers
9:30 Major Bowes's Hour	"Town Meeting": talks,	picture preview; solo-	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Mid-Week Forum
9:45 Major Bowes's Hour	Wendell Willkie and	lists; orchestra	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Mid-Week Forum
10:00 "Stag Party": so-	Robert H. Jackson;	Music Hall: Bing Cros-	Network speaker	Request Serenade
10:15 loists; orchestra	questions	by; Bob Burns; Con-	Network speaker	Request Serenade
10:30 Essays in Music:	NBC Jamboree	stance Bennett; Tos-	Network speaker	Jimmie McHale's Orch
10:45 concert orch.	NBC Jamboree	cha Seidel; orchestra	Network speaker	Jimmie McHale's Orch
11:00 E. H. Rideout; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	Henry Weber's Orch.	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra
11:15 C. Calloway's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Theater Digest" dra-	Perley Stevens Orch
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Or	Music As You Desire It	Dick Gasparre's Orch	ma and music	Maurice Rocco's Orch
11:45 Nye Mayhew's Or	Music As You Desire It	Dick Gasparre's Orch	Michael Zarin's Orch	Maurice Rocco's Orch

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Comedy Stars"	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Mac and Moore"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Music; fashion talk	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Shopping service	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Network speaker	"Musical Timetable"
9:15 Parade: music	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Studio speaker
9:30 "Road to Life"	"Breakfast Club"; pop-	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	"Italian Echoes"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	ular orch.; soolist	Studio interview	Merry-Go-Round	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Margo": sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	Drama and music	"John's Other Wife": sk	"Choir Loft"; organist	Book Reviews
10:30 Tony Wons	"Terry Regan"; sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Ma Perkins"	Home Forum: talk	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 The Woman Speaks	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Readings; music	Studio soloist
11:15 Dramatic sketch	Rakov's Orchestra	"Backstage Wife": sketch	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	How to Be Charming	Joan Merrill; orchestra	Organ recital
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Hello, Peggy"; sketch	Information Service	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; Noon-	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	day Show; music	"The O'Neills"	Agriculture talk	Italian Radio Review
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	"Sir.gin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: speakers;	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	reports; Homesteaders'	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Betty Crocker"	Orchestra	"Joyce Jordan"	Robison's Buckaroos	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Treasures in Melody	String ensemble
1:45 Hollywood comment	Songs and patter	Marjorie Mills Hour	Voice of Experience	Bill Stern, songs
2:00 News for women	NBC Music Appreci-	"Musical Roundup"	Comedians; orchestra	"Classical Album"
2:15 "The O'Neills"	ation Hour, Dr. Wal-	Woman commentator	Sylvia Cyde; orchestra	"Classical Album"
2:30 American School of	ter Damrosch, conduc-	"Curtain Calls"	Sport matinee	"Melody Express"
2:45 the Air	tor	"Musical Roundup"	Stage Door Memories	"Melody Express"
3:00 News Service	Radio Guild sketch: Ib-	Pepper Young's Family	Colonials: orchestra	"Blue Strings"
3:15 String quartet	sen's "Rosmersholm,"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Colonials; orchestra	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 "Jenny Peabody"	with Mariana Fiory	"Vic and Sade"	Sport matinee	"Gems of Melody"
3:45 Deep River Boys	Radio Guild sketch	"The Guiding Light"	High school drama	Sport reports
4:00 "Meet the Author"	Stocks; Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders: orch.	Manhattan Serenade
4:15 Studio speakers	Club Matinee: variety	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Rhode Islanders: orch.	Manhattan Serenade
4:30 "The Goldbergs"	Club Matinee: variety	"Martha and Hal"	Sport matinee	Harmony team
4:45 Network speaker	Club Matinee: variety	"Road of Life"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:00 "Follow the Moon"	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	Don Van Wart, piano	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Sport matinee	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Soloist; con. orch.	News commentator	Rhythmaires; orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Popular vocalists	Music; "Revelers"	"Musical Roundup"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Song Time"; pop.	Lowell Thomas, news	Popular vocalists	Sport reports	M. Morrill's Orchestra
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	"Vocal Varieties"	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
7:15 Margaret Daum;	Commentator	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Cavaliers; orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 concert orchestra	"Lum and Abner"	Talk, H. W. Van Loon	Chemistry talk	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Soake Carter, news	Craig Matthews, songs	"Bughouse Rhythm"	Vocalist; organ	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 Music Hall: com-	"Grand Central Sta-	Lucille Manners, so-	Arthur Godfrey; orch.	Perley Stevens's Orch.
8:15 edy; soloists; orch.	tion"; dramatic sketch	prano; Revelers Quar-	Charioteers; quartet	Popular vocalist
8:30 Whiteman Orch.;	"Death Valley Days";	tet; Rosario Bourdon's	Topics of the Day	"Songs of Old"
8:45 Gravel; Wakefield	dramatic sketch	concert orchestra	"Let's Play Games"	News commentator
9:00 "Hollywood Hotel"	Nola Day, songs; orch.	"Waltz Time": Frank	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	Symphonic Tones
9:15 Colbert, Boyer, in	Talk, Linton Wells	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or-	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	Organ Silhouettes
9:30 "Tovarich"; Amos	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Court of Human Rela-	Ernie Fiorito's Orch.;	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
9:45 'n' Andy	vocal soloists	tions; sketch	Sylvia Froos; chorus	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:00 "Songshop"; Kitty	Network sports	"First Nighter"; sketch	"Twenty Years Ago and	M. Morrill's Orchestra
10:15 Carlisle; Frank	Network sports	"First Nighter"; sketch	Today"; sketch	Perley Stevens's Orch.
10:30 Crumit; orchestra	Network sports	Hollywood Gossip	"Curtain Time": drama-	Perley Stevens's Orch.
10:45 Dramatic sketch	Network sports	Dorothy Thompson	tization; soloists; pop-	"Dance Melodies"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Roundelay"	News Service	ular orchestra	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra
11:15 CBS dance music	Music As You Desire It	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Day's End; organist
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Will Osborne's Orchestra	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	Leighton's Orchestra
11:45 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Will Osborne's Orchestra	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	Leighton's Orchestra

Ruling Sought On Anti-Betting Vote Petitions

Anti-betting interests in Massachusetts won their first victory today when the State Ballot Law Commission upheld the validity of the first 10 signatures to one of two initiative bet-repeal petitions.

Dog racing groups, who are fighting the repeal move, immediately began a new attack, however, claiming thousands of the other signatures to the anti-dog betting petition were forged. The ballot law commission then took this point under advisement.

When the commission dismissed charges of Timothy Callahan, counsel for the dog racing group, that the first 10 signatures on the repeal petition were "obtained through fraud," Mr. Callahan countered by proposing a mail questionnaire of the 28,000 other signers to ask them if their names were forged.

The possibility that the two identical initiative petitions calling for repeal of pari-mutuel betting on horse and dog racing may eventually be pushed through to the referendum stage is seen, since Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, last night, asked the Legislature to call upon the state Supreme Court to rule on whether both petitions must be printed upon the ballot, if completed.

The two petitions were filed by the New England Anti-Gambling Association, headed by Dr. Edwin W. Hadley, Northeastern University professor, and by a group called the Anti-Betting League, headed by William E. Boyd of Boston. Both petitions contained in excess of the 20,000 signatures necessary to place the petitions before the Legislature. If the Legislature turns down repeal, the filing of 5000 additional signatures will place the issue on the ballot.

The Secretary of State urged the Legislature to request the Supreme Court to rule on the following questions:

1. Must the request for blanks to obtain the required 5000 additional signatures to perfect the initiative petitions for submission to the voters be made by one or more of the original 10 signers?

2. If both petitions are perfected for final submission to the voters, must they both be printed on the ballot?

3. If the answer to question No. 2 is in the affirmative, and one of the measures is adopted by the people and the other rejected, how can the result of the vote cast be determined?

The first question, Mr. Cook said, was asked because of the report that one of the petitions may have been filed with the avowed purpose of defeating a repeal movement by failure to file the additional 5000 signatures to place the question on the ballot after legislative defeat. A similar repeal movement was defeated two years ago when the petitioners failed to collect the necessary additional signatures.

Fearing Reported As Tobin's Choice To Head White Fund

George R. Fearing of Boston and Westwood, member of the investment house of Jackson and Curtis at 10 Post Office Square, was being mentioned in informed circles today as Democratic Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's choice for manager of the George Robert White Fund.

Mr. Fearing, living at 168 Beacon Street, was a heavy "fusion" contributor to Mayor Tobin's campaign fund.

"No comment," was Mayor Tobin's answer to queries on confirmation.

Lieutenants in his campaign, however, recalled that during the election period, the Mayor said he planned to re-create the position abolished by Mayor Mansfield in May, 1935, and at that time carrying a salary of $20,000 a year.

Less than half that salary will be paid the new manager, the Mayor's intimates said.

Mr. Fearing could not be reached. At his office it was said he was out of the city and was not expected back until Jan. 15.

The White Fund is a gift of approximately $5,000,000, bequeathed to the city of Boston in 1922 for the building of civic centers, such as the North End prado, parks, playgrounds and youth centers. The fund consists of investments and real estate holdings.

New Plant to Give 125 Suncook Jobs

SUNCOOK, N. H., Jan. 6 (AP)—From a list of about 175 experienced workers, 125 will be selected for employment in a new industry to be located here soon, the Board of Trade announced today.

Arrangements have been completed with a concern manufacturing "sneakers," overshoes and men's shoes to locate in an idle factory here.

In Boston Today

Labor Violation Charges Heard

(Continued from Page 9)

based on the claim that none of its employees were affected by the labor dispute and that it had no contract with the union.

The morning session was devoted to questioning of Samuel Rosenfield, president of both firms and of two other New England cleaning companies which are not on trial, by Norman Edmonds, counsel for the NLRB, in an effort to show that both do operate in interstate commerce.

Questions about the labor dispute itself, in which Mr. Rosenfield is alleged by police to have hired guards from the late David J. Breen, were deferred until later. Breen was slain a few months after the dispute passed its climax. The crime has not yet been solved.

Under questioning of Mr. Edmonds, Mr. Rosenfield testified that the North Shore Dye House, prior to Oct. 26, did all the dyeing for the four firms of which he is president and also all the shoe repairing. The firms operate more than 70 retail stores in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Maine.

Besides the North Shore and Holland of New Hampshire, the other firms are Holland Cleansers and Dyers of Massachusetts, which also has six stores in Rhode Island, and the Excel Cleansers and Dyers, Inc., of Maine.

At the afternoon session, Mr. Rosenfield traced his labor difficulties up to the signing of a contract with the cleaners division of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of the C. I. O. following a strike last May.

Goodwin Seeks Speed Limit Law

A maximum speed limit of 50 miles an hour in daylight and 45 miles an hour at night—the period between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise—is provided in a bill filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives today by Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles in Massachusetts.

This legislation would back up speed regulations previously established by Mr. Goodwin. He explained that "of course the existing law on speeds still remains on the books. As that now stands, and will continue to stand, if a person goes faster than 30 miles an hour outside of a thickly settled or business district, or faster than 20 miles an hour inside such a district, or faster than 15 miles an hour in any place where the operator's view of the road traffic is obstructed, either upon approaching an intersecting way or traversing a crossing or intersection of ways, or going round a corner or a curve, it is prima facie evidence of an unreasonable rate of speed and the burden is upon the driver to prove that it is reasonable.

"In other words, no one has a right to drive faster than conditions warrant at the time and place, and with this new addition to the law, he has no right to go faster than 45 miles an hour at night or 50 miles an hour in the day under any circumstances."

Kelly Demands Elevated Books

Lieut.-Gov. Francis E. Kelly announced today that he is filing a bill with the Legislature to permit the books and records of the trustees of the Boston Elevated to be opened to the public, and to provide an annual audit of the accounts by the State Auditor.

The Lieutenant Governor made this announcement following Gov. Charles F. Hurley's annual message proposal for public ownership of the Boston Elevated—which, Mr. Kelly said, "may be a step in the right direction."

He pointed out that eight months ago, when the Governor's Council was studying the 1936 Elevated deficit, he demanded the production of the books of the trustees for examination, but the trustees refused to comply with his request.

"The public who pay the deficit have a right to know," the Lieutenant Governor declared, "how the income of the Boston Elevated is spent, and the books and records of the trustees shoud be open to public inspection, the same as the Governor's Council meetings should be open to the public."

Mr. Kelley said he believed that opening of the books to the public would result in reduction of the "ever-mounting, questionable deficit."

Tobin

(Continued from Page 9)

ful methods applied in some 50 other cities having similar research organizations, including Cincinnati, New York, Baltimore, and Wheeling, W. Va., where advances in local government has attracted wide attention.

At his press conference today, the Mayor announced that he intended to direct the sewer department and his legal staff to report whether the city needs the large sewer project proposed by the Metropolitan District Commission, for which Boston would have to pay $1,382,000. He added that he had asked corporation counsel to outline grounds on which he might oppose the legislation of the report of the sewer department is adverse to the project.

During his campaign, it will be recalled, the Mayor said he would fight all M. D. C. projects which, in his opinion, were not essential. Today he remarked that he believed Boston was handling its sewage problem in a satisfactory manner. He used the $43,000,000 item for Boston in the Quabbin Reservoir as an illustration of unnecessary or untimely and expensive work.

Referring to the headline in a morning newspaper stating "Tobin Plans Rule by Businessmen," the Mayor commented that he found the article distinctly embarassing. He remarked: "Under the city charter the Mayor and City Council rule the city of Boston." He repeated his inaugural statement that he would welcome advice from civic leaders but added, "the final responsibility for all decisions rests with the Mayor, City Council and the city's fiscal officers—and will continue to remain with them."

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Jan. 7

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Shortwave Programs

(Eastern Standard Time)

For Friday, Jan. 7

Paris—9:30 a. m.—Musical comedy: "The King Hath Said" (Delibes). TPA2, 19.68m-15.24mc.

London—8 p. m.—Irene Scharrer, piano recital, GSD, 25.23m-11.75mc; GSC, 31.32m-9.58mc; GSB, 31.55m-9.51mc.

Boston—9 p. m.—Inter-American program presented by Pan American Union: talk, Philip Barbour. W1XAL, 25.24m-11.79mc; at 10 p. m. on 49.67m-6.04mc.

London—10:45 p. m.—"April Showers": play. GSD, 25.23m-11.75mc; GSC, 31.32m-9.58mc; GSB, 31.55m-9.51mc.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
‖Amer. Merchant	Jan. 7	Plymouth	Jan. 16	Jan. 6 8:00 pm	Jan. 7 12 noon
§Scythia	Jan. 7	Glasgow	Jan. 16	Jan. 6 8:00 pm	Jan. 7 1:00 pm
(Saturnia (Bos.)	Jan. 9	Gibraltar	Jan. 17	Jan. 8 12 mid.	Jan. 8 9:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Maliko	San Francisco	Jan. 12	Jan. 13 4:00 pm	Jan. 13 7:30 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Jan. 19	Jan. 14 4:00 pm	Jan. 14 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco	Feb. 1	Jan. 27 4:00 pm	Jan. 27 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Feb. 3	Jan. 29 4:00 pm	Jan. 29 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. McKinley	Seattle	Jan. 15	Jan. 10 4:00 pm	Jan. 10 7:30 pm

‖Italy and Mediterranean countries. §Except Italy and Mediterranean countries. (Except Northern Ireland and Scotland, Italy and Mediterranean countries. ‡Northern Ireland and Scotland only. ‖Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Cana Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

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Film Musicals Featured In Week's New Programs

Movies of Moment

For the film musical devotee, the week impending should be one continuous merry-go-round of song and dance. No fewer than five —four, if you count the State and Orpheum as one unit—film houses will offer the delights of theme songs, variety acts in celluloid and those dream-world plots which only their authors know how to concoct, and which even they probably could not explain.

"Love and Hisses," with Ben Bernie and Walter Winchell to hiss and Simone Simon to sing for the first time, opens today at the Metropolitan. Likewise today sees the first regular showings of "You're a Sweetheart," starring Alice Faye, at the Keith Memorial, following previews last night. "Rosalie," MGM's mammoth chunk of operetta rococo, will remain at the State and Orpheum for a second week. The picture broke a 27-year box office record at the Orpheum for the first three days of its engagement, according to the management. And last, but by no means least, Fred Astaire will continue rescuing Joan Fontaine, to tap rhythms, in "A Damsel in Distress" from the screen of the Keith Boston today. The companion feature is "Tarzan's Revenge," with Glen Morris and Eleanor Holm, formerly sports world luminaries.

Four Distinct Methods

When Mr. Arbuthnot, the cliché expert, is overheard declaring that "There are no two ways about it," he is not referring to the movie musical. Actually, there are at least four distinct methods, not counting the backstage play-within-a-play routine. This last requires an insolvent producer to stage a spectacle six times as big as the Delhi Durbar in which he stars an unknown chorus girl who (1) has stuck to him through thick and thin, (2) has quit the day before because she thought he loved somebody else, (3) has packed or actually departed for Four Corners, broken and defeated. This, fortunately for the other categories, is almost in a class by itself.

For the other four, we have, first, the screen play with songs, in which the heroine at one point has to become a night club singer so that she (or the ghost voice who does the recording) can sing the number which is written round the title but which otherwise has no relation to the story.

Then there is the revue, in which vaudeville expatriates enter the scene on almost any pretext to bolster a shaky plot. "Thrill of a Lifetime" is the most recent example.

The Extravaganza

One of the most successful variations on a musical theme is the extravaganza, which invariably costs more, lasts longer, contains more sets, more people, more ballyhoo and more dead weight than anything else ever produced. "Rosalie" is a handy example. Despite Nelson Eddy's voice, Eleanor Powell's feet, Frank Morgan's clowning and Ray Bolger's legs, it is merely a jumble.

Once there was the operatic musical in which an unknown waltzed from obscurity to the Metropolitan in two easy hours. Remember Grace Moore in that excellent forerunner, "One Night of Love"? Well, this has degenerated into the opera-swing type. Hence, the prima donna must now get her start in a night club or at least with a jazz band. This enables her to slap her sides, snap her fingers and sing "Minnie the Moocher." So that no one may be bored by the more serious numbers, a comic is always available to make faces or throw spitballs at the performer.

To the foregoing—which begins to look suspiciously like a diatribe—we offer as glorious exceptions such films as "100 Men and a Girl," "Rose Marie," "Maytime," "Artists and Models," and almost anything in which Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers appear. Mr. Astaire is now doing it alone in "Damsel in Distress," and an excellent musical comedy it is. It has wit, a sprinkling of good tunes and Mr. Astaire's graceful gift to a world which is too full of second-rate musical films.

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Memorial Stage Show

Ethel Waters is the star of the Keith Memorial's first vaudeville show for several years, opening today. Eddie Mallory and his band will also be featured and there are a number of other entertainers. With Miss Faye in "You're a Sweetheart" are George Murphy, Ken Murray and his stooge, Oswald, Charles Winninger and Andy Devine.

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Paramount and Fenway

"Missing Witnesses," a Warner Brothers exposé of "gangsterism's challenge to law and order," featuring John Litel, Jean Dale and Dick Purcell, shares the screen with "Love On Toast," a romantic comedy about a male beauty contest, today at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters. Stella Ardler, John Payne and Isabel Jewell are in the latter film.

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Harvard Film Society

The Harvard Film Society's second program in its current "European and American Primitives," will be held this evening at the New Lecture Hall, Cambridge, at 8:15. Legend and fantasy are the themes. Scenes will be shown from "Don Juan's Wedding," "Misunderstood," "The Golem" and "The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari." The last-mentioned will be given in its entirety.

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Other Film Notes

"Monastery" is now in its fifth week at the Fine Arts Theater . . . The March of Time will dramatize the Film Daily's selection of the year's 10 best pictures, for which 523 American film reviewers were polled, over Station WBZ tonight at 8:30 . . . "Lady Behave," with Sally Eilers, Neil Hamilton and Joseph Schildkraut, and "Non-Stop New York," a British film with Anna Lee and John Loder, are the two new films coming to the Hub Theater tomorrow . . . "Live, Love and Learn," with Robert Montgomery and Rosalind Russell, is currently showing at the Exeter . . . A complete new program of short features begins tomorrow at the South Station Theater.

J. D. B.

From Madrigalists to Blues Singers Across Boston's Screens

Above—Luis Alberni and John Payne in "Love on Toast" at the Paramount and Fenway; and Fred Astaire With One of the Totleigh Castle Madrigal Singers in "A Damsel in Distress" at the Keith Boston. Below—Director William A. Wellman Giving Carole Lombard and Fredric March the Aspect of Having Just Emerged From a River Ducking in "Nothing Sacred," Coming Soon to the State and Orpheum; and Simone Simon, Who Sings for the First Time in an American Film in "Love and Hisses," at the Metropolitan. Inset—Ethel Waters in the Vaudeville Show at the Keith Memorial

The Week in Connecticut

(Continued from Page 9)

spent $6,000,000 and must spend another $500,000, continued to hold the interest of the State as numerous state agencies, headed by Attorney General Charles J. McLaughlin, promised a full investigation of the entire purchase program.

In spite of many insinuations of irregularity in the purchases, no state official this week had made any charge against anyone, nor been willing to say that he had any evidence that would warrant criminal investigation. The State waited to see whether the Merritt Parkway situation would turn into a major scandal or evaporate into material for speeches in the next political campaign.

Meanwhile search of the records showed that court condemnation, which Mr. Macdonald is criticized for not adopting, has been undoubtedly expensive to the State in some other projects. Outstanding was the experience of the State Park and Forest Commission which needed one acre of sandy beach land at its Rocky Neck State Park, several years ago.

The commission offered $2000 for the plot. The owner demanded $20,000. In condemnation a Superior Court awarded $12,000 to the private owner. The lot was undeveloped and not even listed in the assessment records of the Town of East Lyme where it was located.

Several state department heads, not willing to be quoted in the highway controversy, were willing to say that they would not blame any state agency for avoiding condemnation in acquiring land for public use.

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Wooden Dormitory

A wooden dormitory at the State Farm for Women in Niantic burned, and the institution got the promise of a new fire-proof building in its place. Although Miss Elizabeth Munger, superintendent, has been telling the General Assembly Appropriations Committee for several years that some of her dormitories were firetraps, no money had been allotted to the women's prison in the $14,000,000 state construction program now started. Public Works Commissioner Robert A. Hurley said he would use insurance salvage on the burned building to erect a new one.

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School Discipline

For the second time in a few weeks the subject of corporal punishment in schools came to attention when Ervin Parrington, principal of three elementary schools in Windsor, was arrested on the charge that he "did maltreat, torture cruelly or unlawfully punish" a 13-year-old boy. The other side of the story was that the boy had kicked the principal and struck him when he was being reprimanded for impertinence to another teacher. The principal then took him from the room, and in the presence of another teacher, punished him with a strap.

While Mr. Parrington was granted a temporary leave of absence by the School Board pending disposition of the court case, the Parent-Teacher Association circulated a petition asking support for the principal and "good discipline" in the schools.

Recently a woman teacher in another section of the state was demoted from a permanent position to that of substitute after striking a little girl with a ruler.

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Merit System

Viewed in Hartford as a victory for the merit principle in school appointments, the Supreme Court of Errors ruled, after long litigation, that Michael D. Fox was serving illegally as a vice principal of a Hartford elementary school. Mr. Fox had been appointed by the Hartford School Board after a political fight, and in spite of the fact that the State Board of Education declared his certificate to teach had expired. A group of taxpayers brought the suit, that led to the Supreme Court ruling.

An undoubted victory for the State Board of Education, the ruling jeopardized $200,000 in state grants for education which would come to Hartford in the ordinary course for the three school years in which Mr. Fox has been a member of the teaching staff. The State Board of Education had held up the money, asserting that it could not certify that the schools were conducted according to law. Now the State Board, apparently willing that the money should come to Hartford so long as Mr. Fox is not a teacher, is asking the attorney general whether it can pay the grants.

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Offer Withdrawn

The $200,000 collection of bird paintings by Rex Brasher of Dover, N. Y., life work of the ornithologist, was lost to the State of Connecticut this week. Mr. Brasher, who offered to give his collection to Connecticut if it would provide a building to house the pictures, decided that the state showed insufficient interest and took his paintings away.

The State Park and Forest Commission drew plans for a $180,000 museum in one of the state parks to house the collection but they never got beyond the architect's drawing board. The General Assembly refused to appropriate anything for construction of the museum. Mr. Brasher's agreement with the State ended in July of 1936. This week he claimed the plates.

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Car Insurance

State Insurance Commissioner John C. Blackall revealed that he will advocate in the next legislative session the regulation by the State of automobile finance companies. Mr. Blackall drafted a regulation requiring that purchasers of automobiles on financing plans be shown in writing how much fire, theft and collision insurance they have on their cars and how much they are paying for it.

Mr. Blackall must, however, seek to enforce his ruling through the insurance companies that write the master policies for the finance concerns. The finance companies are not subject to regulation by any state department.

World Potato Record?

Fort Fairfield in Aroostook County, Maine, claims the world's record for the largest number of bushels of potatoes raised to the acre, 745 bushels or 271 barrels.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 170 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

Maine

Bangor—Alternate Mondays, 8:30 a. m., third Sundays, 1:30 p. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays and Wednesdays, 8:30 a. m., WORL, 920kc.
Springfield—Week, March 7, 8:15 a. m., WMAS, 1420kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturdays, Jan. 22 and March 5, 1:15 p. m., Fridays, Feb. 11 and March 25, 8:15 a. m., WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Springfield—Fridays, 4:45 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., E. S. T., W1XAL, 11.79mc.

Ohio

Cincinnati—Sunday, Jan. 16, 1938 8:30 a. m., E. S. T., W8XAL, 6.06mc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX (shortwave), 6.07mc.

Safety at Sea Is Enhanced As U. S. Issues New Rules

(Continued from Page 9)

the boats. Penalty for violation of this phase of the law is up to $100.

Ice Patrol

Ever since the sinking of the Titanic, the Coast Guard has maintained the annual ice patrol from year to year by agreement among the nations having ships in the North Atlantic. The new legislation specifically authorizes the ice patrol as a permanent practice and places power with the Coast Guard to maintain the patrol.

Cost of the patrol ranges roughly between $150,000 and $180,000 annually, depending on the length of the ice season. The cost is prorated among 14 nations, in accordance with the number of ships each country has in the Atlantic routes. Great Britain and Northern Ireland pays 40 per cent of the bill; the United States of America 18 per cent; Germany 10 per cent; France and Italy six per cent each; the Netherlands five per cent; Canada and Norway three per cent each; Belgium, Denmark and Sweden, two per cent each; Japan, Spain and Soviet Russia, one per cent each.

Orders received by Commander Shanley call for the cutter Tahoe—in service on the Pacific Coast until last fall and now basing at New Bedford—to sail from Boston for the Grand Banks Feb. 10 or a day or two earlier if possible. Commander C. H. Dench is skipper and he will have full charge of the patrol this year, reporting direct to Washington.

Alternating Boat

Cutter Pontchartrain—veteran ice patrol craft—now basing at New York, is to be the alternating boat, under Commander E. G. Rose, and is to sail from New York about Feb. 20. Each boat is manned by 85 men and eight officers.

The cutter Sebago, stationed at Norfolk, is to be the "stand-by" boat —ready to relieve either of the active patrol boats if necessary. The active cutters devote 15 days to patrol work before putting in at Halifax to replenish supplies and fuel, alternating on the "beat."

The patrol boat General Greene, with 24 men and three officers—is to sail March 15 this year for the annual observation of currents, ice movements, temperatures of water and similar oceanographic data.

Lieut. G. Van A. Graves, oceanographer, who has put two years' work on the General Greene, and the ice patrol boats, not once going ashore from the time the first vessel sails for patrol until late July, is making his third and final "hibernation" this year. He is to sail on the Tahoe, and shift from one patrol boat to the other, so that he is continuously on the Grand Banks, until the General Greene arrives in March, when he will join that vessel until she returns. Lieut. W. P. Hawley is being groomed to take over the duties alone next year, after working with Lieutenant Graves this season.

Shoes

(Continued from Page 9)

of the processes in the United States was a prerequisite step to any intelligent work in the same field in Europe, where they would be handicapped by a number of difficulties, including the difference in language, at the outset."

Mr. Morgan hoped a report will be received from his Czechoslovakian investigators the latter part of this month. He also said he "hoped" the trade agreement would not be completed before that time.

Mr. Morgan disagreed with the Wigglesworth suggestion for a cut in the Tariff Commission. The State Department and the commission do different work, he said. The former is a "policy-making or policy-applying agency," he declared, while the commission "is an investigating and fact-finding and preparatory agency."

Boothbay's Log Hotel

One of the largest hotels built entirely of logs is at Boothbay Harbor, Maine.

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Vast buying resources plus the rule to give you the utmost in value make this slogan important to your purse!
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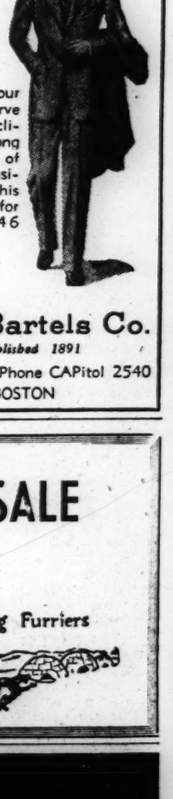
Sack Suits
$45 to $75

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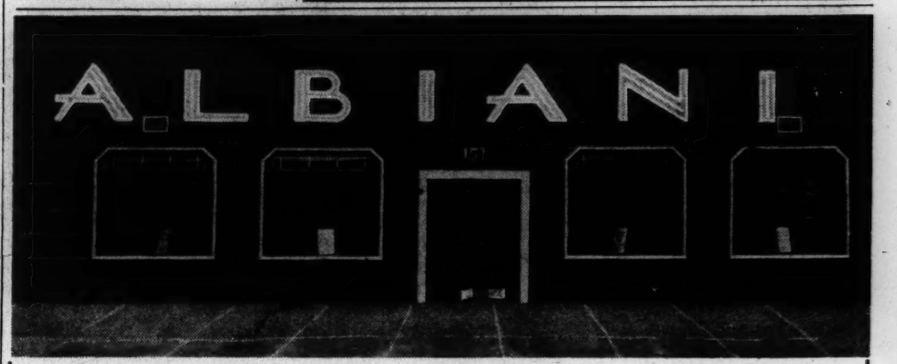


Celebrating the 2nd Anniversary of our CAFETERIA at 151 HUNTINGTON AVENUE Next to Mechanics Building
MONITOR READERS—We appreciate the patronage you have given our new Cafeteria at 151 Huntington Avenue since its opening on January 2, 1936. Your response to our Monitor advertising has played a big part in its success. We shall continue the policy that meets your approval—high quality food at moderate prices.
7 OTHER CAFETERIAS IN BOSTON

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,200,000
Previous day 1,159,940
1938 vol. to date 5,988,222
1937 vol. to date 3,809,970

Rails Lead Upturn With Many Issues Showing Strength

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—Rails worked up climbing steam in today's stock market and gains running to 3 or more points were registered for selected issues.

The excursion was comparatively slow, however, and light profit selling kept many leaders within bounds. Extreme advances were shaded near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 1,200,000 shares.

News Still Spotty

Business and political news was still spotty, from a market standpoint, but brokerage quarters seemed to feel the small volume of offerings lately indicated the list was due for at least an intermediate rally.

Bonds and commodities, on the whole, exhibited rising tendencies.

Aside from the carriers, steels, aircrafts, motors, farm implements, oils, coppers and specialty stocks gave a good account of themselves.

Prominent on the forward tilt most of the day were Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, J. I. Case, International Harvester, Standard Oil of N. J., Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, Westinghouse, Du Pont, Allied Chemical, U. S. Rubber, Allis Chalmers, Philip Morris and Climax Molybdenum.

Consolidated Edison and North American were in demand, but most utilities trailed other groups.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation came to the aid of the rails by agreeing to grant loans to the Baltimore & Ohio, subject to ICC approval, of about $8,000,000. This road's stocks and bonds, weak yesterday, improved substantially.

Steel and aviation issues received support on visions of increased profits in these fields when the planned expansion of national defenses gets under way. Coppers were stimulated by another boost in the export price of the red metal.

Rail Bonds Rise

Secondary rail liens, led by Baltimore & Ohio and Erie obligations, rallied sharply in the bond market today but price changes in the U. S. Government and industrial groups were mixed.

Recoveries in the carriers ran from 1 to as much as 7 points or more. Prominent gainers were Baltimore & Ohio Convertible 4½s, Refunding 6s, 1st 5s of 1948 and refunding 4s, Erie refunding 5s and general lien 4s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Southern Railway 4s, Missouri Pacific 5s and New York Central 5s.

In the industrial section, markups were registered for Studebaker Convertible 6s, Loew's 3½s, Remington Rand 4¼s, Armour of Delaware 4s and International Paper 5s. On the downside a bit were International Hydro Electric 6s, International Telephone 5s, Pacific Telephone 3¼s and American Water Works 6s.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (AP)—The curb market worked higher in quiet trading today, with a few selected shares in wide upswings but most advances confined to fractions.

Aluminum Company of America was in demand and was boosted more than 2 points on fair volume. Newmont Mining gained around 3 and Montgomery Ward added better than 1. Other gainers included Pan American Airways, Sherwin Williams, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Gulf Oil, Pantepec Oil, United Gas and McWilliams Dredging.

Off a bit were United Light & Power "A," American Gas & Electric, Berkley & Gay and Great Atlantic & Pacific.

Wheat Values Jump 3¼c in Chicago

CHICAGO, Jan. 6 (AP)—Five-cent jumps to season new peak price records for wheat at Winnipeg hoisted the Chicago wheat market 3¼ cents a bushel maximum today.

Reports that Canada may soon have to import United States wheat in quantity owing to scantiness of supplies available were current. Rapidity of consequent upturns of values resulted in forced execution of stop loss buying orders that much accelerated advances.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were 2 to 3 cents above yesterday's finish, May 96⅛-⅜, July 89⅞-90, corn ¼ off to ⅜ up, May 62⅛-⅛, July 61¾-⅞, and oats ⅜-⅝ advanced.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Unsatisfactory unemployment figures announced late yesterday and the overnight setback in Wall Street depressed prices in the stock market here. Industrial stocks remained quiet with motors and heavy industries selling off. Transatlantic securities declined and the home rail and giltedged groups were also easier. Rubber issues and oils were quiet.

Paris: International securities were in better demand at the close of the Bourse although the tone of the market was heavy. Rentes declined 25 centimes and Bank of France issues were down 115 francs. Royal Dutch finished with a gain of 92 francs and Suez Canal moved up 45 francs.

Liverpool: Wheat futures rallied somewhat at the close and finished ½d to 1d net lower. Extreme cold weather was reported from Central Europe and the strength in Winnipeg prices was a factor in the late rally. Cotton futures closed 2 to 3 points lower.

Lee Rubber & Tire Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Lee Rubber & Tire Corp. reported for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1937, net profit of $596,318, equal to $2.31 a share on capital stock. This compared with $563,825, or $2.20 a share, for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1936. Company operates at Conshohocken, Penna., and Youngstown, Ohio.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	36	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	4	38½	37¾	38½	+ ¾
85	43¾	Acme Steel (4)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	Jan 3
22¾	7½	Adams Exp (.80g)	9	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅜
26⅝	17½	Adams-Millis (2a)	4	19¾	19¾	19¾	
36	16½	Addressograph (1.40)	7	20	19½	20	
4⅜	1½	Advance Rumely	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
60¼	44½	Air Reduction (1a)	6	53¼	51½	53¼	+1¾
5¼	½	Air-Way El Ap	1	1½	1½	1½	
15¾	8	Alaska Jun (.60a)	39	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
5⅝	1	Allegheny	8	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
58½	10	Allegr pf xw	5	13⅜	13¼	13⅝	— ⅜
59¾	11	Allegr pf $30 ww	3	15	14½	15	+1⅜
59	11	Allegr pf $40 ww	3	14	14	14	+1¼
52½	10½	Allegr pr pf	4	14¾	14	14¾	+ ⅜
45⅜	13	Allen Ind (1.60)	6	18½	18	18½	+1
27⅞	6½	Allen Industr (1)	2	8	8	8	+1
258½	145	Allied Ch & Dye (6a)	9	171	167¼	171	+5½
17⅛	7¼	Allied Kid (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	+1
33⅛	10	Allied Mills (2g)	5	13⅝	13	13¾	+ ⅜
21⅞	6½	Allied Stores	59	7⅜	6¾	7⅜	+ ⅜
85	49	Allied Stores pf (5)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Jan 4
83½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g)	52	49¾	47¾	49¼	+1¾
39¾	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	Jan 5
8⅞	1¼	Amal Leather	7	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅜
52¼	19	Amal Leather pf (3)	1	19	19	19	Dec 29
114⅞	51½	Amerada (2)	14	65⅜	63	65⅜	+2⅜
101½	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (7¾g)	3	60	60	60	Jan 5
41⅜	18	Am Bank Note (¾e)	5	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ½
80¾	28	Am Brake Sh (3.40g)	12	42	41	42	+ ½
121	69	Am Can (4)	21	79	75½	79	+4
174	151½	Am Can pf (7)	2	163	163	163	Jan 5
71	15¼	Am Car & Fdy (¾g)	10	26	25	26	+1⅛
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	5	45	44	44	Jan 4
33¾	11¼	Am Ch&Cable (1½g)	9	16	15½	15⅝	+ ⅝
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 9
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	1	95	95	95	Jan 4
23⅜	6¼	Am Colortype	3	7	7	7	Jan 5
30¾	8¼	Am Coml Alco (½g)	8	12½	12	12½	
33⅜	12½	Am Crys Sug (½e)	6	15½	15	15	+ ¼
13½	2	Am Encaustic Tiling	12	4¼	4	4¼	+ ¼
17	5	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec 28
13¾	2	Am & Foreign Pow	29	3⅛	3¾	4⅛	+ ⅜
88⅝	14¼	Am & For P $6 pf	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¾
68⅞	17½	Am & For P $7 pf	1	20	20	20	Jan 5
38½	6¾	Am & For P 2 pf	10	9⅝	9	9⅝	— ⅛
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	2	10¾	10⅝	10¾	Jan 5
11¼	2½	Am Hide & Leather	10	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
55¾	20½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	3	22½	22	22½	Dec 31
52⅜	32¼	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	
4¾	1⅜	Am Ice	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jan 4
27⅝	14	Am Ice pf (2½g)	1	16½	16½	16½	Jan 5
17¾	5¾	Am International	7	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ½
58⅝	14½	Am Locomotive	22	20⅞	19¼	20⅝	+1⅝
125	53	Am Loco pf (7g)	2	66½	63	66½	Jan 5
29⅜	10½	Am M & Fdy (1)	7	14	13¼	13¾	— ⅛
13⅝	3	Am Mach & Met	4	4½	4¼	4½	+ ½
68¾	24¾	Am Metal (3g)	18	35½	33½	35½	+1½
129½	110	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	2	105	105	105	Dec 24
16½	3	Am Power & Light	38	6⅜	5⅞	6⅜	+ ⅛
87⅞	31	Am P&L $6 pf (5½g)	6	36¾	35½	36¾	+1⅝
72½	26	Am P&L$5pf(4.68¾g)	8	30⅜	29	30⅜	+1⅜
29½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	47	13¼	12⅝	13	+ ⅜
45¼	15½	Am Roll Mill	21	20⅝	19¾	20⅝	+ ⅞
101⅝	63⅛	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	3	72	72	72	
36	15¼	Am Safety Raz (2)	2	18½	18	18½	+ ⅞
29	7½	Am Seating (1¼g)	2	12	11	12	+1
105¾	41	Am Smelt & R (5g)	61	51¼	49	51¼	+3¾
154	122	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	124¼	124¼	124½	Dec 29
67½	46	Am Snuff (3a)	1	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
73¼	22½	Am Steel Fdrs (2)	23	33½	31¾	32¾	+1¼
26½	7⅜	Am Stores	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
56⅞	24	Am Sugar Ref (2)	2	26¾	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅜
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	2	109	108½	108½	Jan 5
25⅞	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ½
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	26	149½	147¾	149½	+ ¾
99	57	Am Tobacco (5)	5	67½	67	67½	+1¼
99⅞	58¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	10	69⅞	68½	69⅞	+1⅞
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	5	139	139	139	Jan 5
20⅛	4¼	Am Type Founders	10	6⅝	6	6½	+ ⅛
29½	8	Am Wat Wks (.80)	37	12⅜	11¼	12¼	+ ¼
107	82	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	87	87	87	Dec 23
14⅜	3½	Am Woolen	6	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅜
79	25¼	Am Woolen pf	2	28½	28¼	28½	+1½
20	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	115	7⅛	6¼	7⅛	+1
79⅜	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	5	35	34	35	+5¾
69½	25½	Anaconda (1¾g)	304	33⅞	32	33⅝	+2½
97	39	Anacon W&C (4a)	2	44¾	43½	43½	Jan 5
24¾	10	Anchor Hock Gl(.60)	1	16	16	16	
37½	7	Andes Copper (½g)	5	14⅞	13½	14⅞	+2⅜
10¼	2½	A P W Paper	6	5	3⅞	5	Dec 31
32	22	Arch-Dan-M (2)	2	26½	25¾	26½	+1¼
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	4	96	95½	96	Jan 5
13¾	4⅝	Armour Ill (.70g)	53	6¾	6⅜	6¾	+ ⅛
99½	57	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	2	62	61½	62	
127	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	Dec 1
20½	30	Armstrong C (2.40g)	20	35½	33¾	35½	+1⅞
16¼	4⅞	Arnold Const (1g)	6	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅜
17⅜	2⅝	Artloom	1	4	4	4	
24⅜	6	Assd Dry Goods	24	7½	7	7½	
101	58	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	70	70	70	Dec 20
125	83	Assd D Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	Nov 23
57½	33	Associates Inv (3a)	1	34	34	34	Jan 4
94¾	32⅞	Atch T & S F (3g)	52	38⅞	36	38⅞	+2⅜
104	66½	Atchison pf (5)	*1	66	66	66	Jan 5
55½	18	Atl Coast Line (11½g)	14	24½	22⅝	24½	+2½
29	5	Atl Gulf & W Ind	8	5½	5	5	Dec 29
44	9	Atl G & W Ind pf	1	10	10	10	+ ½
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	19	22	20⅞	22	+1½
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	105	104¾	105	+ ⅛
18½	7⅛	Atlas Corp (.80)	3	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
52⅜	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	5	40¾	40¾	40¾	Jan 4
94	38	Atlas Pow (3¾g)	8	42½	42½	42½	Jan 4
18¼	4½	Atlas Tack (½g)	3	5	4⅞	5	Jan 4
36¾	3½	Auburn Auto	9	4	3½	4	+ ⅜
9½	2	Austin Nichols	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jan 4
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	17	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
		B					
23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	34	8½	7⅞	8⅜	+ ¾
40½	8½	Balt & Ohio	175	9¾	8⅝	9¾	+1⅝
47¾	10	Balt & Ohio pf	24	12⅞	11⅜	12	+2
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	30	30	30	Dec 29
43⅜	10½	Barber Co (1g)	4	16½	16	16½	+1
32	7¾	Barker Bros (¾g)	2	8¾	8½	8⅞	+ ½
35¼	10	Barnsdall (1)	65	15¼	14	15	+1
20¼	9¼	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	11	10½	10½	10½	Jan 5
28¾	13¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	11	16½	15¾	16½	Jan 5
1052¾	92	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	95	95	95	+1½
114¾	90¾	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	97	97	97	Jan 4
15¾	8⅜	Belding-Hem (1)	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
88⅛	82½	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	82½	82½	82½	Dec 10
30½	8¼	Bendix Aviat (1)	40	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅜
23¾	15	Benef In Ln (2g)	12	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+ ⅛
62¾	29	Best & Co (2½a)	15	31½	31	31½	+ ½
105½	41	Beth Steel (5½g)	268	63¼	61⅛	63⅛	+2¼
20	14	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	11	15¼	15⅛	15¾	— ⅛
129½	85½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	11	94	93½	94	+1¼
69¾	22¼	Bigelow-San (3½g)	11	24½	24½	24½	+ ½
38	13¼	Black & Decker (1)	12	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
29⅝	9	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	23	12¾	12	12¾	+ ⅜
49¾	16	Boeing Air (.40g)	94	34⅝	33⅜	34	+ ⅜
48⅛	21	Bohn Alum (4g)	11	23½	23½	23½	Jan 4
25	11	Bond Stores (1.60)	3	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	Jan 3
28	16	Borden (1.60)	11	18½	18	18½	+ ⅜
50⅝	22¾	Borg Warner (2a)	24	26½	24⅝	26½	+2
15¾	3	Boston & Maine	3	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+ ½
4½	½	Botany C M A	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
35⅜	57½	Bower R Bear (½e)	2	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ½
23¼	7	Bridgent Brass (¾g)	17	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝	+ ¾
59⅞	18	Briggs Mfg (4g)	25	22	21¾	23	+1⅞
53½	22	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	1	32	32	32	Jan 5
8	1	Bklyn & Queens T	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jan 5
38½	5½	Bklyn & Q T pf	3	7	7	7	
53	7	Bklyn-Man Tr	13	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
102¼	21	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	8	29	29	29	— ¼
52¾	15½	Bklyn Un Gas (1.60)	3	19⅛	19	19⅛	
50	34	Brown Shoe (3)	4	35½	35	35½	+1½
24½	6	Bruna-Balke (1g)	5	9	8⅝	9	+ ¼
25¼	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	17	8⅝	8	8⅜	+ ⅛
14⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	10	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	7	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
45½	10¼	Bullard Co (2g)	5	17½	16⅝	17½	+1¼
65¼	24¼	Bulova Watch (4)	8	27½	26½	27⅛	+1½
18⅜	5¾	Burlington Mills (1)	4	7⅞	7⅝	7½	+ ⅛
35⅝	15	Burr Ad Ma (1a)	18	19½	19¼	19	+ ¾
11¾	1¾	Bush Terminal	2	2¾	2¼	2¼	
39	6½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
18½	5½	Butler Bros (.60)	4	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
36¼	16¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
9¼	2¼	Butte Cop&Z (.10g)	16	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
33¾	6	Byers Co	9	10¼	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅜
34⅜	12½	Byron Jackson (2a)	3	18	17½	18	+1½
		C					
48¼	18¼	Calif Pack (1¼a)	5	19¾	19	19¾	Jan 3
52½	49⅞	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	Dec 28
6½	1	Callahan Z-Ld	18	2	1¾	2	+ ⅛
20¼	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	54	8¾	8	8¾	+ ⅜
27⅝	10	Campbell Wy (1a)	9	13¾	11⅝	13⅝	+2¼
28¼	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	87	15¾	14	15¾	+1¾
17½	6⅞	Canadian Pacific	11	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅜
61½	28	Cannon Mills (½e)	1	39	39	39	Jan 3
18½	4⅜	Cap Adm A (½g)	2	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+1⅛
35⅝	13½	Carpenter Stl(1.85e)	1	16	16	16	+ ½
9½	2⅞	Carriers & Gen(.35g)	2	4	4	4	
191¾	80	Case (J I) (6g)	8	91¾	85	91¾	+6¾
100	40	Caterpil Trac (2a)	10	51½	49½	51½	+1½
108¼	97	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	3	100⅛	100¼	100¼	Jan 5
41¼	13	Celanese Corp	18	16	15⅜	16	+1⅛
115	90	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	92	92	92	Jan 4
48¼	19¼	Celotex (1.20e)	3	25	23½	25	+1¾
39¼	24	Cent Aguirre(2.38g)	1	28	28	28	Jan 3
12⅜	2	Cent Fdy	31	4¼	3¾	4¼	+ ½
41¾	8	Cent RR NJ	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	
24⅜	4	Cent Viol Sug (½g)	6	6¼	6	6¼	Dec 31
14½	3½	Cent Rib M (.40g)	1	5	5	5	Jan 5
86⅝	34⅜	Cerro de Pas (4)	33	42½	40⅝	42¼	+2
23⅜	3½	Certain-teed	11	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅜
63¼	28½	Champ Pap & F (3)	1	28	28	28	Jan 3
48	8	Checker Cab	1	8	8	8	+ ¼
68⅞	31	Ches & Ohio (2a)	24	34⅜	33⅜	34¼	+1¼
100	89¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	89	89	89	Jan 5
99½	40	Ches Corp (3a)	7	43	42¼	43	+1¼
4⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill	9	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 4
13½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅜
6⅝	⅞	Chi & N W	8	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
19½	2⅝	Chi & N W pf	4	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅜
4	1	Chi Gt West	3	1	1	1	Jan 5
18¼	3	Chi Gt West pf	10	3⅞	3¼	3⅞	+ ⅞
32	10	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	6	12½	11½	12½	+ ⅞
2¼	⅝	Chi M St P & P	8	1	1	1	Jan 5
7¼	1½	Chi M St P & P pf	6	1½	1½	1½	+ ¼
33	6¾	Chi Pneu T	6	10¾	10⅛	10¾	+ ⅝
45	28¾	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	29	29	29	Dec 30
3⅛	⅝	Chi Rk Is & P	9	1	1	1	
8⅝	1	C R I & P 6% pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
10½	1⅝	C R I & P 7% pf	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
27¼	6½	Chi Tell Coh (1¼g)	4	10	10	10	Jan 4
22½	12	Chick Cut Oil	5	13½	13½	13½	
15⅞	3	Childs Co	6	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
158¼	46½	Chrysler (10g)	242	83½	80	83¾	+3½
21⅜	13	City Ice & F (2)	7	13⅜	13	13½	

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅝	2	City Stores	6	3½	3¼	3¼	
48	17¼	Clark Equip (4.80g)	3	19⅝	18¾	18⅝	+2½
31	17⅞	Clev Gr B (2.80g)	2	23⅜	23¼	23¼	+1
41	24½	Climax Molyb (1.70g)	25	40¼	39	40¼	+2¼
29⅞	13¼	Clett Peabody (1)	9	14	13⅞	14	
170½	93¾	Coca-Cola (3a)	4	130	117⅝	130	+4½
59	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	58	58	
25¾	8½	Colgate-Palm (⅝)	13	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅝
104½	95	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	3	95½	95½	95½	Jan 4
62¾	18	Coll & Alk (5e)	4	23½	22	23½	+2
51⅞	11¼	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	1	17	17	17	+ ⅜
32	16¾	Columb Br A (1.50g)	11	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅜
31½	16⅜	Colum Br B (1.50g)	1	18	17½	18	Jan 4
30⅞	4⅜	Colum G&E (.45e)	54	8⅞	8	8⅝	+ ⅜
102	68½	Colum G&E pf A (6)	1	73½	72½	72½	Jan 3
39½	10	Colum Pict vtc (1)	4	13⅜	12⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
46½	25¾	Colum Pict pf (3¾)	1	30	30	30	Jan 5
125⅜	65	Colum Carbon (4a)	8	70½	69	70½	+3
69¼	30⅜	Coml Credit (4a)	17	37	34¼	37	+2½
114	80	Comi Credit pf (4¼)	1	86	86	86	Jan 5
80¼	34	Comi Invest Tr (4a)	14	39½	38½	39½	+1
120	86	Comi I Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	86	86	86	Dec 21
21¼	5	Comi Solv (.60)	30	8½	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
4½	1	Comwith & Sou	38	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
75⅝	34	Comwith & So pf (3)	2	40	38¾	40	+1¼
19½	4½	Conde Nast	1	6½	6½	6½	Jan 5
45½	20	Congoleum-Nairn (3)	7	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
19¼	7½	Congress Cigar (1g)	2	8	8	8	Jan 5
33¾	8	Consgl Aircraft (1½g)	49	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛	— ⅛
18⅞	4¾	Consol Cigar (¾e)	4	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
40⅞	21½	Consol Edison (3)	32	24	22⅝	23⅞	+1⅛
108	92	Consol Edison pf (5)	3	95½	95¼	95½	— ½
5⅜	1	Consol Film	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
18¾	4¼	Consol Film pf (½g)	1	6	6	6	
13½	3¼	Consol Laundries	2	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
17⅞	7	Consol Oil (.80)	50	10	9⅜	9⅞	+ ⅜
105⅞	100	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 24
10⅝	3⅝	Consol RR Cuba pf	15	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Consol Textile	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
13¼	3	Consol Coal	6	4½	4¼	4½	+ ½
52¾	16	Consol Coal pf	1	17	17	17	Jan 5
92½	79¾	Consum Pow pf (4½)	14	83¾	83⅜	83⅝	Jan 3
37⅜	10⅜	Container Corp (1.20)	6	13¾	13	13¾	+ ¾
37¾	7½	Cont Baking A	30	14½	13½	14½	+2⅛
12	1	Cont Baking B	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
109¾	65	Cont Baking pf (8)	2	76	73½	76	+3
108½	106⅞	Cont Can (4½)	2	107½	107	107½	Jan 5
25¾	5½	Cont Can Cl A (1)	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
42¾	23	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	29½	28¾	29½	+ ⅜
3⅞	⅞	Cont Motors	21	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
49	24	Cont Oil Del (1)	160	32	30	31⅞	+2⅝
35⅝	9½	Cont Steel (1¾g)	2	14⅛	14	14	Jan 5
71¼	50½	Corn Products (3)	8	59⅞	59	59⅞	+1⅞
171½	153	Corn Products pf (7)	1	166⅛	166½	166½	Dec 20
10¼	3	Coty (.10g)	3	4⅛	4	4

Business and Industry

Exports and Imports Increase for November and 11 Months

Commerce and Finance

Canadian Building In 1937 Up About 35 P. C. Above 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The total value of building contracts awarded in Canada during the year 1937 amounted to between $215,000,000 and $225,000,000, according to the Royal Bank of Canada.

This is an increase, says the report, of about 35 per cent over building contracts in 1936. This upturn is encouraging, the survey continues, but the total volume of building this past year cannot be considered as much more than 50 per cent of normal.

A building shortage of considerable proportions exists. Building activity at the rate which prevailed this past year has made that shortage more acute. In this situation it follows that all reasonable measures tending to stimulate a greater volume of activity are fully justified.

Peak Was in 1929

"As a background for an estimate that an amount in excess of $400,000,000 a year should be spent on building in Canada," says the bank, "let us examine the value of contracts awarded between 1924 and 1929. Starting when the volume of building was low, the amount was $276,000,000. It increased in each year, until in 1929 it reached a peak of $576,000,000. In 1926, the base year in most statistical computations, the value of building contracts was $376,000,000, or $40 per capita. In that same year the per capita value of building contracts in the United States was $60:

Canadian Building Contracts
(millions of dollars)

1924	276.3	1931	315.5
1925	298.0	1932	132.9
1926	372.9	1933	97.3
1927	419.0	1934	125.8
1928	472.0	1935	160.3
1929	576.7	1936	162.8
1930	457.6	1937	*220.0
Average	410	Average	175

*Estimate.

"Since 1926 the population of Canada has increased by 20 per cent and many other indexes of business activity have already achieved a more than proportionate rise.

Gain in Maritime Provinces

"With a population now in excess of 10,000,000 and with a building shortage to be overcome, it should not be long before Canada is again spending at a rate of $40 per capita on building, and total building contracts will amount to $400,000,000 or $450,000,000 a year.

"In comparison with 1926 the Maritime Provinces are already making headway in this direction. During 1937 the total value of building contracts awarded in the Maritimes was nearly two and one-half times as great as in 1926. For apartments, the expenditure was four and one-half times as great; for residences, six times as great; for office buildings, three times and for public buildings, four and one-half times that in 1926.

"For public garages the amount spent was nine times that of 1926; this may be an indirect result of the road-building program. On the other hand, the amount spent in this part of Canada for churches, hospitals and theaters was only 30 per cent, 55 per cent and 53 per cent of the 1926 total.

Good Gains in Ontario

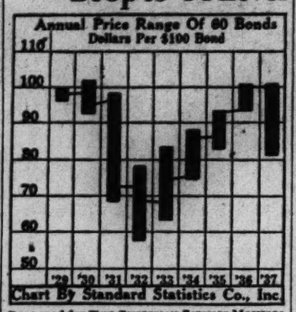
"In Ontario the contracts of 1937 were 70 per cent of those of 1926, and in other parts of Canada the 1937 figures varied between 40 and 50 per cent of the 1926 totals.

"The distribution of the amount spent for various types of building shows an even wider variation than that shown by the geographical distribution. Throughout Canada, only 29 per cent as much was spent on apartments as in 1926, but the proportion spent for residences was 58 per cent of the 1926 total.

"Throughout the depression the amount spent for apartments has been proportionately much lower than that spent on residences. This would seem to be caused by a decrease of investment building rather than by a new trend in housing. The total for apartments in 1937 was much larger than that in 1936.

"The amount spent on churches is also down to 29 per cent of the 1926 total. Alberta is the only province where the amount spent on churches compares favorably with 1926. In Alberta the figures of 1937 tripled those of 1926, when the total expenditure amounted to only $38,000."

Corporate Bonds Drop to '34 Level



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Corporate bond prices continued under pressure in the last week of 1937, and, at the year-end, average prices were back to the level of January, 1934, representing a drop of approximately 20 points from the 1937 peak.

Of the major groups, the rails were most severely affected, having declined 32 points on the average, against 15 and 14 points for the industrials and utilities.

Dry Goods Sales Up 5.4 P. C. Over 1936

NEW YORK (AP)—Dollar volume of sales of department, dry goods, women's apparel and kindred stores in the United States in 1937 showed a gain of 5.4 per cent over 1936, the National Retail Dry Goods Association estimated.

Last year was the fourth consecutive one to show an increase over the immediately preceding year, the association said. The 1937 sales volume, it added, was without about 14 per cent of the all-time high mark established in 1929.

KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS
Prospectus on request
KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS, Inc.
1512 Packard Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Institute Denies Steel Price Rise Has Outrun Wages

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 6—Vigorous denial of charges by federal officials that selling prices established for steel products have far outrun production costs was made here today by the American Iron and Steel Institute, whose membership covers almost the entire ferrous metal industry in the United States.

"Prices of steel have increased, but available statistics show that these advances have been almost completely offset by higher costs of labor, raw materials, taxes and other expenses," the institute said.

Called Reply to Jackson

The statement was seen as a reply to a charge by Assistant Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, in an address on Dec. 26, that steel prices were increased during 1936 and 1937 at a rate three times as great as necessary to cover new wage costs and at least twice as much as was essential to cover both wage and material costs.

Denying that high prices for steel and its products were delaying recovery in the building industry, the institute stressed that wage advances made in November, 1936, and March, 1937, had lifted the hourly earnings of steel workers approximately 31 per cent to the highest level in the history of the industry and 30 per cent more than the average in 1929.

"It is axiomatic that excessively high prices in any industry must of necessity reflect themselves in high earnings for such industry," the statement continues. "The earnings of the steel industry have not been high; they have been low."

4½ Per Cent Return in 1936

Aggregate returns for all the companies during 1936 were only about 4½ per cent on the investment, it was said, and in 1937, an especially good year, they were less than 6 per cent. The 10-year average return from investments in steel plants during 1927-37 was only 3 per cent, according to the institute.

"Assertions that price increases which have occurred in steel are impeding the development of a housing program are unfounded," the report said. "Approximately 3450 pounds of steel products are required for a typical four-room dwelling of wood frame construction designed to sell, with the land, for $4000.

"The cost of these steel products on the basis of warehouse prices in the metropolitan district of New York after the price advance in the second quarter of 1937 would have been $260, as compared with $226 in the corresponding quarter of 1936."

Only about $25, or six tenths of 1 per cent of the selling price of the typical dwelling, would have been due to the increased price of the rolled steel entering into construction, the institute held.

Northern States Power Co.

CHICAGO—Electric output of the Northern States Power Co. system for the week ended Jan. 1 totaled 25,097,459 kilowatt hours, up 3.4 per cent, compared with the like week of the preceding year.

Industrial Output for '37 Tops 1936 by 8-10 P. C., Says Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Total output of American industry in 1937 was 8 to 10 per cent higher than in 1936 in spite of the low levels of production in practically every important industry over the past several months, according to Standard Statistics.

The extremely high rate of operations in the early months of the past year more than offset the recession this fall, continues the report.

While the Standard Statistics Company index of industrial production for December is estimated at around 74 (1926 equals 100), the average for the entire year will be approximately 96.4, or 8.8 per cent above the 1936 index of 88.6.

Increase Spread Evenly

This increase is spread rather evenly over the entire industrial picture. Of 33 important industries, gains in production were recorded in 24, with only nine registering a loss from 1936. These nine industries or commodities in which output was lower in 1937 are automobile tires, anthracite coal, freight cars, locomotives, cattle slaughterings, hog slaughterings, silk takings, wheat flour, and wool consumption.

Prospects for the first quarter of 1938, however, paint an entirely different picture. In these same 33 industries, increases over the first quarter of 1937 will probably be shown by only six. Production of anthracite may be slightly higher than a year earlier, largely because last winter was exceptionally mild. Locomotive deliveries will compare favorably because of the backlog now being worked off. Crude petroleum, gasoline and fuel oil production will be a trifle higher, reflecting the larger number of automobiles on the road. Wheat flour output is expected to show a small gain. Cigarette consumption will probably hold about even with the early part of 1937.

With those few exceptions, industrial outputs will all be lower for the first quarter, with the losses ranging from 1 per cent to 85 per cent.

Up to very recently, the major visible effect of the recession was confined to lower manufacturing schedules. Consumer buying resisted the deflation in production for some months after the peak had been reached. The average worker was largely unaware of the situation. The more recent lay-offs and the rather widespread institution of part-time employment, however, have brought the recession to the door of the consumer, and retail buying is now reflecting the actual reduction in purchasing power, as well as the depressing psychological influence which fears regarding employment always create.

Fear Being Dissipated

Nevertheless, there are definite signs that a number of the less favorable aspects of the situation will shortly undergo at least moderate improvement. Furthermore, some of the fear psychology which developed is being slowly dissipated.

The petroleum industry appears destined to have the continuing advantage of a rising trend of demand throughout next year. Aggregate demand for 1938 is expected to be up about 2 per cent or 3 per cent. Relatively more stable prices than in other major industries also appear in prospect.

Even though oil prices are reduced somewhat, as appears possible (with consequent adverse effects on the profit margins of a number of the major oil companies), oil company earnings should be well sustained in comparison with the drab results likely to be shown in other industries.

The machinery manufacturing industry is another which will fare better than the average next year. Manufacturers of industrial machinery derive their orders from the pressure in industry generally to reduce production costs. They also have the advantage of a relatively high export demand. The machinery companies have been busy throughout 1937 working off unfilled orders.

Pick-up in volumes should be rapid during the spring months of 1938, however, if more than a very modest upturn in general industrial activity occurs.

Aircraft Manufacturing

Activity in the nation's aircraft plants will not reflect the low levels of operations in other industries in 1938. Close to a 10 per cent increase in the aggregate value of aircraft production appears justified on the basis of continuing large commercial airline purchases of equipment and a material increase in military requirements. Contracts already have been let covering a major proportion of prospective government purchases. In fact, unfilled orders of the industry now aggregate in excess of $135,000,000, or probably actually in excess of a year's production.

While the expansion to be recorded for 1938 will be comparatively small in comparisons with the gain of 40 per cent to 45 per cent in the values of aircraft production registered in 1937, it will be important for the fact that it will represent another new annual record for the industry, and will be accompanied by further earnings gains.

Following sharp expansion in 1937, a let-down in the electrical equipment field in 1938 appears inevitable. Any recession in manufacturing schedules of the leading electrical equipment producers will be moderated by reason of continuing activity in several divisions, including heavy central station equipment, distribution facilities, the profitable lamp division, and the important industrial and miscellaneous equipment lines, even assuming that the electric power industry receives no encouragement from a possible modification of government policies toward the utilities.

Even assuming that some expansion in orders for electrical equipment is in evidence in mid-summer, the downward trends in other branches of the electrical products industry will prevent gross revenues of the electrical equipment companies from approaching the 1937 levels.

1937 Rail Equipment Buying Under 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Total expenditures of the country's railroads for equipment in 1937 are estimated at $143,000,000 by Railway Age, against $193,000,000 in 1936. Purchases of materials and supplies, however, increased to about $703,000,000 from $568,000,000, a gain of 24 per cent. The aggregate of the two for 1937 is $846,000,000, against $761,000,000 in 1936.

Purchases were largely concentrated in the first part of 1937 and fell off toward the year-end. Expenditures for the final quarter of 1937 are estimated at $169,000,000, against $262,500,000 in the final three months of 1936.

A total of 52,738 freight cars was ordered in 1937, against 67,544 in 1936. Locomotive orders amounted to 368, against 533 and passenger car orders 829, against 307.

Insurance Firm Premiums Pass $200,000,000-Mark

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—Edmund Zacher, president of the Travelers Insurance Companies, announced that preliminary annual figures showed that for the first time in the companies' 74-year history, combined premium income in all classifications passed the $200,000,000 mark.

Premium income gains were noted in all life, casualty and fire classifications, Mr. Zacher said, and the combined income was more than $200,013,000.

Total income from premiums and investment earnings exceeded $237,137,000, an increase of almost $6,000,000 over 1936. New life insurance on a paid basis totaled $773,500,000, as compared to $607,500,000.

Sues Gillette Safety Razor

NEW YORK (AP)—The Segal Safety Razor Corporation brought suit for $3,000,000 damages in United States District Court against the Gillette Safety Razor Company, Inc., charging infringement of patents covering a "one-piece" razor.

U. S. Merchandise Exports to Japan Drop Off Sharply

WASHINGTON (AP) — United States merchandise exports to Japan fell off sharply in November, but shipments to China apparently increased, the Commerce Department reported.

The department said shipments to Japan totaled $18,133,000 in November, compared with $24,100,000 in the same month 1936. Shipments to China were shown as $2,895,000, compared with $3,227,000 a year ago.

The apparent decline in exports to China was more than offset by an increase from $543,000 in November, 1936, to $3,958,000 in November, 1937, in shipments to the British port of Hong Kong, through which much Chinese trade has been routed since the Japanese captured Shanghai.

United States purchases from both of the warring nations increased last November. Imports from China increased from $4,035,000 in November, 1936, to $6,026,000 in November, 1937, while imports from Japan increased from $15,304,000 to $17,190,000.

Total November exports were $314,682,000, compared with $226,364,000 in November a year ago, and for the 11 months ending with November, $3,026,872,000, against $2,226,147,000 the corresponding period a year ago.

Imports for November totaled $223,226,000 against $196,400,000 in November, 1936, and for the 11 months, $2,875,202,000, compared with $2,177,431,000 in the period a year ago.

The report also showed that while Canada increased its purchases from this country, imports of Canadian merchandise into the United States fell off. Canadian purchases of United States goods totaled $43,545,000 last November, an increase of approximately $8,000,000, while United States purchases from Canada declined nearly $10,000,000 to $28,761,000.

Most other countries, particularly England, France, Russia and Argentina, increased purchases from this country. Among those nations selling less to the United States last November than the year before were Argentina, Belgium, Italy, Holland and England.

Promoted

Blank & Stoller

Lisle R. Beardslee

Elected Secretary of General Motors Corporation. He Succeeds Thomas S. Merrill. Mr. Beardslee, Who Has Been With General Motors Since 1920, Is on the Board of Directors of North American Aviation and of the Cranford Trust Company. His Home Is in Cranford, N. J.

Baltimore & Ohio To Get $6,000,000 Loan From the RFC

WASHINGTON (AP) — Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, announced the RFC would lend $6,000,000 to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and also provide for $2,223,000 of maturing equipment trust certificates, subject to Interstate Commerce Commission approval.

The announcement was made after B. & O. securities displayed weakness on the New York Stock Exchange recently. The railroad sought RFC aid, saying a loan would enable it to maintain its property at the present standard of efficiency and avoid reduction in maintenance forces which might otherwise be required.

Previously, the B. & O. had obtained RFC loans aggregating $79,842,823.

South of England Shows Big Lead In Trade Revival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Predominance of Southern England in Britain's growing prosperity is underlined by figures now revealed in the Ministry of Labor Gazette published here.

In the south of a line drawn roughly through the center of England, the increase in the number of workers in employment between 1923 and 1937 amounted to 1,923,000, or 42 per cent. In the northern section of England and in Scotland the increase has only been 431,000, or 8 per cent.

Index numbers given in the Gazette show that this movement has been accelerated since the depression. And up to 1936 the south has enjoyed a much greater increase in activity than did the north.

Now, although the south is still taking the larger share in prosperity, the northern section is progressing more rapidly than before, the Gazette declares.

The Ministry of Labor declares that despite a decline in employment revealed in November, the general state of Britain reflects a steadily increasing prosperity.

In the past year engineering, shipbuilding, iron and steel industries, and coal mining have all been progressing, the Gazette shows.

Coal mining employment increased between June, 1936, and June, 1937, 11.8 per cent, general engineering by 13.3 per cent, electric engineering by 13.9 per cent, steel melting and forging by 13.4 per cent, and shipbuilding and repairing by 16.1 per cent.

HINCKLEY & WOODS INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON
FIRE
LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Head Office • 55 WALL STREET • *New York*

Condensed Statement of Condition as of December 31, 1937

INCLUDING DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BRANCHES

ASSETS

Cash and Due from Banks and Bankers		$ 516,778,466.96
United States Government Obligations (Direct or Fully Guaranteed)		482,958,933.69
State and Municipal Bonds		76,494,888.89
Other Bonds and Securities		130,806,876.67
Loans, Discounts and Bankers' Acceptances		609,441,409.92
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances		13,315,994.07
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank		3,652,500.00
Ownership of International Banking Corporation		8,000,000.00
Bank Premises		50,543,249.33
Other Assets		7,324,112.42
Total		$1,899,316,431.95

LIABILITIES

Deposits		$1,711,552,123.76
Liability as Acceptor, Endorser or Maker on Acceptances and Bills	$48,350,791.66	
Less: Own Acceptances in Portfolio	15,079,116.77	33,271,674.89
Items in Transit with Branches		4,303,780.05
Reserves for:		
Unearned Discount and Other Unearned Income		4,232,502.65
Interest, Taxes, Other Accrued Expenses, etc.		6,792,271.69
Dividend		3,100,000.00
Capital	$77,500,000.00	
Surplus	44,250,000.00	
Undivided Profits	14,314,078.91	136,064,078.91
Total		$1,899,316,431.95

Figures of Foreign Branches are as of December 24, 1937.

$106,855,446.93 of United States Government Obligations and $33,231,693.91 of other assets are deposited to secure $113,186,887.51 of Public and Trust Deposits and for other purposes required by law.

(Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation)

The FIRST
NATIONAL BANK *of*
BOSTON

1784 ★ 1938

A CONDENSED STATEMENT *of* CONDITION

Covering all Offices and Foreign Branches

as of December 31, 1937

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks	$222,460,548.12
United States Government Securities	154,982,886.20
State and Municipal Securities	23,682,541.61
Collateral Demand Loans to Banks and Brokers	16,523,352.95
Loans, Discounts and Investments	276,663,116.52
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances	9,657,342.83
Banking Houses	13,302,656.05
Accrued Interest Receivable and Other Assets	3,075,920.00
Total	$720,348,364.28

LIABILITIES

Deposits		$615,939,168.57
Liability as Acceptor or Endorser on Bills of Exchange		11,349,392.12
Items in Transit with Foreign Branches		655,146.43
Reserves, including Interest, Taxes, Dividend, Unearned Discount and Contingencies		13,077,336.47
Capital	$27,812,500.00	
Surplus and Profits	51,514,820.69	79,327,320.69
Total		$720,348,364.28

The figures of Old Colony Trust Company, which is beneficially owned by the stockholders of The First National Bank of Boston, are not included in the above statement.

Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Inventory Excess In Business Seen Largely Reduced

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—Excessive stocks of goods piled up by business last summer had been considerably reduced by the end of the year, a survey made by the Department of Commerce reveals.

The report, made public by Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, builds up the administration theory that the present recession is but a temporary halt in the recovery process and taht replenishing of stocks on hand will soon begin again.

According to information furnished Mr. Roper by a large cross-section of American business men, stocks of goods in the hands of most manufacturers, wholesale distributors, and retailers at the close of 1937 were "not excessive, although they were somewhat above normal and in a few instances were considerably in excess of current requirements."

Some Stocks Excessive

"Our study," he says, "reveals that stocks of certain semi-manufactures and manufactured goods reached excessive levels toward the middle of 1937, but that a realization of this fact caused business men to make efforts to work off these inventories during the third and fourth quarters of the year.

"The weakness of the price structure which developed early last summer led to the curtailment of purchasing by manufacturers, the slowing down of production, and the consequent reduction of long inventory positions. Wholesale distributors in most trades had liquidated excessive inventories by the end of the last quarter and entered the new year in a fairly strong position.

"The retail trades had also reduced inventories in most lines from mid-year and third quarter highs to positions which were not dangerously excessive at the close of the year."

Mr. Roper went on to say that "although the general situation does not appear to be such as to cause serious concern, there are a number of industries and trades in which distinctly excessive inventories continue. For the most part, these are certain raw material industries and some of the durable goods lines."

Raw Inventory Position

The raw materials inventory position in the durable goods industries was described as "mixed." Steel inventories were found to be in "a relatively good condition," but "steel stocks in the hands of consumers have not yet been entirely worked off and a revival of steel production must await liquidation of inventories in the hands of some of the larger steel consuming industries."

Retail stocks as a whole were found to be generally larger than they were last year at this time, but "not large enough to cause serious concern." As soon as large retail firms found their sales declining, beginning in the last spring for some, every effort was made to increase the movement of merchandise and reduce inventories, it was explained. By fall, many of the larger stores ceased to buy except on a hand-to-mouth basis and relied upon holiday purchases and widespread promotional sales in order to reduce further whatever existing stocks remained on hand.

Mr. Roper also announced that total retail sales in 1937 amounted to $40,388,000,000, an increase of 6½ per cent over the 1936 volume of $37,940,000,000. This was the largest dollar volume for any year since 1930 when sales amounted to $42,-849,000,000, but was 18 per cent under the 1929 total of $49,115,000,000.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	1162	12.36
Affiliated F Inc	3.95	4.35
Amerex Hold	18.50	20.25
Am Business Shrs	.68	.75
Am Gen Equip Inc	.62	.69
Am Ins Stocks	4.50	4.75
British Type Inv	.27	.42
Broad St Inv	22.04	23.57
Bullock Fund	13.00	14.125
Can Inv Fund	3.55	3.95
Century Shrs Tr	20.40	21.90
Chain St Inv Corp	.25	1.00
Chain St Investor	14.85	15.79
Dividend Shrs	1.19	1.29
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	16.94	18.20
Eaton & Howard Fd F	10.68	11.68
Equity Corp $3 pf	24.00	27.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	18.24	19.63
Fund Investors Inc	15.48	16.46
Gen Capital	28.29	30.42
Incorp Investors Tr	4.53	4.93
Incorp Investors Tr	16.20	17.42
Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	33.50	36.50
Maryland Fund	5.68	6.27
Mass Investors Tr	19.06	20.22
Mutual Invest	10.36	11.32
Nation Wide Voting	1.20	1.33
New England Fund	11.89	12.82
Old Colony Tr Assoc	12.00	14.00
Plymouth Fund Inc	.40	.48
Quarterly Income Shrs	10.48	11.47
Railway & Light Sec	8.00	10.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	83.00	....
Repub Invest Fund	.32	.37
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	3.50	5.00
Spencer Trask Fund	14.39	15.15
Stand Util Inc	.51	.55
State Street Invest	79.50	82.50
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.61	.68
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.89	.97
US El Lt & P Voting	.86	.94
Wellington Fund	12.54	13.83
World Investment Tr	4.21	4.57

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	5.26	6.125
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	2.50	....
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.37	....
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.53	....
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.60	....
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.39	....
Diversified Tr C	3.40	....
Diversified Tr D	5.20	5.80
Foundation Tr Shrs A	2.70	3.95
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.42	6.00
Nation Wide Sec	3.17	3.27
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	83.25	....
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1925	1.99	....
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.43	....
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.38	....
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.18	....
Repres Tr Shrs	9.13	9.63
Super of Am Tr AA, BB	1.95	....
Super of Am Tr C, D	5.32	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	12.625	13.125
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.85	1.95

Investment Banking

Bancamer Blair	4.00	5.00
First Boston Corp	12.25	13.75
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	1.125	2.125

Keystone Custodian Funds

	Liq. Sales value price Bonds		Liq. Sales value price
		K-2	9.87 10.81
B-1	27.12 29.61	Common Stocks	
B-2	21.56 23.57	S-1	26.32 28.87
B-3	*13.72 15.67	S-2	13.74 15.95
B-4	7.12 7.95	S-3	11.70 12.83
	Preferred Stocks	S-4	14.64 5.15
K-1	14.95 16.26		

*Ex-div. $0.85. †Ex-div. $0.08.

Coca-Cola Buys Texas Site

DALLAS, Texas—Site for a $1,000,000 syrup plant and warehouses to cover 10 acres has been purchased here by Coca Cola Co. Plans for the buildings have been drawn and construction will be started soon, it was stated. The new building will also accommodate the southwest district offices of the company.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅛s '43-40 June	106.7	106.7	106.7
2 3⅛s '45-43	107.11	107.11	107.11
1 3⅛s '48-44	107.7	107.7	107.7
6 4s '54-44	112.16	112.6	112.10
9 3⅛s '47-45	104.2	104.2	104.2
133 2½s '48-'43	102.27	102.27	102.27
8 3s '48-46	105.17	105.17	105.17
1 4¼s '52-47	116.27	116.27	116.27
14 2¾s '51-48	102.14	102.9	102.14
5 3⅛s '52-49	105.31	105.31	105.31
6 2½s '53-49	99.29	99.29	99.29
124 2¾s '54-51	101.16	101.10	101.16
1 3s '55-51	104.9	104.9	104.9
9 2⅞s '60-55	102.7	102.3	103.6
6 2¾s '59-56	101.7	101.5	101.7

Federal Farm Mortgage

2 3s '47-42	104.6	104.6	104.6
50 3s '49-44	103.26	103.27	103.28

Home Owners' Loan

6 2¾s '49-39	101.27	101.27	101.27
25 2¼s '44-42	101.11	101.11	101.11
26 3s '52-44	103.28	103.27	103.27

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	103½	103½	103½
6 Alleghany 5s '44	71	71	71
1 Alleghany 5s '49	60¾	60¾	60¾
1 Alleghany 5s '50 st	30	30	30
2 Allied Strs 4½s '50	90	90	90
2 Allied Strs 4½s '51	84	84	84
23 Allis Chalm 4s '52	105½	104¾	104¾
11 Am & For P 5s 2030	56¾	56	56
3 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Am Int 5½s '49	95	95	95
20 Am T&T 5½s '43	113	112¾	113
13 Am T&T 3¾s '66	101	101	101
25 Am T&T 3¼s '61	101¼	100⅞	101¼
3 Am W W & E 6s '75	94½	94½	94½
8 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	104½	104½	105½
2 Arm Del 4s '57	90¼	90	90¼
31 Arm Del 4s '55	91¾	89⅞	91¾
21 AT&SF 4s '95	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	103¼	103	103
4 AT&SF T Sh L 4s '63	111¼	111¼	111¼
12 A C Line 1st 4½s '52	93¼	92¾	92¾
5 ACL clt 4s '52	76¼	76¼	76¼
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	27	27	27
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	58¼	58¼	58¼
54 B&O rfg 6s '95	41⅞	38¼	41½
26 B&O 1st 5s '48	76¾	74	74
23 B&O rfg 5s '95	36	33½	36
52 B & O 5s '96 J	35½	34½	35½
54 B&O 5s 2000 D	35	33½	34⅞
190 B&O cv 4½s'60	30	28½	30
22 B&O 4s'48	73	72	72
7 B&O4sPLEAWV	67	66⅞	66⅞
23 B&O 5s S W '50	54	51¼	52
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s'51	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 Bell TPa 5s'48 B	118	118	118
5 Bell TPa 5s'60 C	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞
7 Beth Stl 4¼s'60	102¼	102	102
3 Beth Stl 3¾s'66	93½	93½	93½
15 Boston&Me 5s'55	41⅝	41½	41½
5 Boston&Me 5s'55	42	42	42
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s'66	103¼	103¼	103¼
19 Bklyn Man Tr 4½s'66	50¼	49¾	50¼
13 Bkly U Gas 5s'45	107⅝	107½	107½
8 Bkly U Gas 5s'57 B	94	93½	93½
21 Buf R&P 4½s '57	41¾	38⅝	41¾
3 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	10	10	10
1 Can Sou 5s '62	106½	106½	106½
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Act	119	119	119
4 Can Nor 6½s '46	123¾	123¾	123¾
8 Can Pac 5s '54	101	101	101
23 Can Pac 4½s '46	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜
34 Can Pac 4½s '60	97¼	97	97
24 Can Pac 4s perp	86¾	86¾	86¾
9 Caro C & O 6s '52	108	107½	108
13 Cen Il E&G 5s '51	97½	97	97
10 Cen Pac 5s '60	71¾	71½	71¾
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	95¾	95¾	95¾
4 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	31	30⅝	30⅝
6 Certain-td 5½s'48	61	60¼	61
1 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	105½	105½	105½
1 C&O 4½s '92	120½	120½	120½
8 C&O 3½s '96 D	95¾	95⅝	95¾
12 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
22 CB&Q 4½s '77	104	104	104
11 CB&Q gen 4s '58	108⅞	108⅜	108⅞
9 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	110	109¾	110
6 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	16½	16	16½
1 Chi&E Ill 5s '51 ct	15¼	15¼	15¼
22 Chic Gt West 4s 59	16⅝	15¾	16⅝
7 Chi Ind & 6s 66	6	5¼	6
3 Chi I&L 4s 47	10¾	10¾	10¾
51 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	11	10¾	10¾
35 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3½	3½	3½
1 CM&SP 4½s 89C	29	29	29
1 Chi&NW 6½s 36	18½	18½	18½
2 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	19¼	19¼	19¼
78 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	5¾	5½	5¾
20 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	10½	10½	10½
2 CRI & P 4½s52A ct	6½	6½	6½
3 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	4¼	4¼	4¼
10 CRI&P rfg 4s34 ct	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 C T H & SE inc5s60	52½	52½	52½
2 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Ch Un Sta 3½s 51	105	105	105
1 Ch & W Ind 4¼s 62	91½	91½	91½
2 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	98	98	98
2 Childs Co 5s 43	61	61	61
7 Cinn Gas&Elec 3¼s 66	103½	103½	103½
2 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	108	107½	107½
3 CinUnTerm 5s 57 C	107¼	107¼	107¼
15 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s 65	110⅝	110¾	110⅝
5 Clev UnTerm 4½s 72	105	105	105
16 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	101½	101	101
8 ClevUnTerm4¼s77C	91⅝	91¼	91¼
3 Colmbia G 5s 1961	92	92	92
6 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	107	106¾	107
4 Com'l Cred 2¾s '48	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	102	102	102
7 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104	103¾	104
8 Con Edis 3½s '56	103¼	103¼	103¼
17 Con Oil 3½s '51	98¾	98⅝	98¾
20 Consum Pow 4¼s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
20 Consum Pow 3½s '70	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
1 Container Cor 6s '46	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
3 Crane Co 3½s '51	100	99½	99½
1 Cubs No Ry 5½s '42	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
1 Cuba R R 5s '52	41½	41½	41½
1 Day Corp Pack 3½s '60	107¾	107¾	107¾
7 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	49	47	49
3 D&R G 4s '36	12	12	12
1 D&R G W 5s '55 Asd	6	6	6
6 Det Ed 4½s '61	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
4 Det Ed 3½s '66	105½	105½	105¼
1 Det Int Br 4½s '52	102¾	102¾	102¾
118 Erie rfg 5s '67	98¼	98	98
33 Erie 1st 4s '96	29½	27¼	29½
34 Erie gen lien 4s '96	65½	63¼	65⅜
12 Erie cv 4s '53A	39	37	39
3 Erie cv 4s '53D	34½	33½	34½
8 Fairb'ks Morse 4s '56	80	81	81
1 Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	102	102	102
5 Fla E Cst 5s '74	100	100	100
1 Gen Cable 5½s '47	6¼	6	6¼
5 Gen MotAccpt3¼s'51	98	98	98
7 Gen Stl Cast5½s'49	102½	102½	102½
9 Goodrich 4½s '56	53¾	53	53¾
14 Goodyr T&R 3s '57	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	104¼	104	104
5 Gt Nor 5s '73	102½	102½	102½
6 Gt Nor 5s '83	98½	98½	98½
54 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	103¼	102¾	102¾
17 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	94⅝	94¼	94½
3 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	78½	77½	78¼
3 G Bay&W deb B	8½	8¾	8¾
2 Gulf&Sh I 5s '52 st	91½	91½	91½
2 Gulf & Sh I 5s '52	91	91	91
7 Gulf St Stl 4½s'61	87	87	87
4 Gulf St Util 4s '66	102	102	102
2 Gulf St Util 4½s'46	103¼	103¼	103¼
30 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	30	30	30
18 Huds&Manh 5s 57	52½	52½	52½
10 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	20	19⅝	20
9 Ill Cen rfg 4s '53	40¾	40¾	40¾
5 Ill Cen 4s '55	47¼	47¼	47¼
6 Ill Cen 4s '66	35½	35½	35¼
1 IC&CStL&NO 5s'63A	45¾	42¾	42¾
5 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	105½	105¼	105½
13 Interb R Tr 7s '32	51¼	50	51
9 nIterb R Th 7s '32 ct	49½	49	49½
10 Interb R Tr 6s '32	17	16½	16½
88 Interb Rail Tr rfg 5s '66	49¾	48½	49
2 Int Cit Nor aj 6s '52	5	5	5
8 Int Hydro El 6s '44	71	70¾	70¾
3 Int Paper 6s '55	75	74¾	75
9 Int Paper 5s '47	92½	92½	92½
43 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	89¼	89	89
32 Int T&T 4½s '52	57½	56¾	57½
10 Int T&T 5s '55	60½	60½	60½
1 K C South 5s '50	60¼	60¼	60¾
5 K C South 3s '50	70	70	70
12 K C Term 4s '60	108½	108½	108½
3 Kings Co Lt 5s '54	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Koppers Co 4s '51	101	101	101
2 Kresge Found 4s '45	99½	99½	99½
21 Lac Gas 5½s '53	59	59	59
10 Lac Gas 5s '39	85	85	85
1 Leh Val Coal 6s '28	76	76	76
3 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	38½	38⅜	38¼
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003	31	31	31
12 Leh Val Tr 4s 2003	28½	28½	28½
2 Leh Val HTerm5s54	50¼	50¼	50¼
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	124¾	124¾	125¾
3 Loew's 3½s '46	98¾	98¼	98¼
4 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	87	86½	87
4 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	85	85	85
4 Louis & A & St L '69	71½	71	71
3 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	102	102	102
1 Lou & N 4½s 2003	93¼	93¼	93¼
2 Lou & N un 4s '40	104½	103¾	104½
1 L & N Atl Kn & C4s'55	111½	111½	111½
3 Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	103	103	103
3 Manhat Ry 4s '90	25	25	25
1 Man RR So L 4s '39	85	85	85
4 Market St Ry 7s '40	87	87	87
2 McCrory Strs 5s '51	99½	99½	99½
2 McKes & Rob 5½s '50	99¼	99	99
2 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	98	98	98
3 Midland RR NJ 5s '40	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
11 Mil El Ry & L 5s '71	99½	99¼	99¼
2 Mil Sp & NW 4s '47	16¾	16¾	16¾
12 MSP & SS Marie 4s '46	4½	4	4
1 MSP & SS Mar 5½s '49	4½	4½	4½
8 MSP & SS Marie 5s '38	6½	6	6
9 MSP & SS M gtd 5s '38	10	10	10
11 MSP & SS M cn 4s '38	9½	9½	9½
31 Mo Pac 5½s '49	5¼	5¼	5¼
2 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	20½	20½	20½
6 Mo Pac 5s '65 A ct	18¾	18¾	18¾
15 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	20½	19¾	20¼
1 Mo Pac 5s '78 F	20½	20½	20⅝
8 Mo Pac 5s '80 B	20½	20½	20⅝
42 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	7	6¾	7
6 Mob Oh 5s '38	14	17	13
2 Mob & O 4½s '77	13½	13¼	13½
2 MonWPa Pub Sv 6s '65	91	91	91
5 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	88¾	88¾	88¾
5 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	51	51	51
18 MorE&Essex3½s2000	69¾	69	69
17 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	106	105⅞	106
15 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	106	105⅝	106
1 Nat Steel 4s '65	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
2 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	107	107	107
8 N O Gt Nor 5s '56	60	60	60
11 N O Pub Sv 5s '52A	98½	98	98
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	98½	98½	98½
44 NYC rfg 5s 2013	67	66¼	66¾
22 NYC 4½s 2013 A	60	58¾	60
4 NYC cn 4s '98	80	79½	79½
6 NYC 3½s '52	81	81	81
72 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	59½	59	59
1 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	74	74	74
12 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	69	68	68
23 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	57¾	56	56
5 NY Ch&StL 3½s'47	95½	95½	95½
10 NY Lack&Wn'73A	78½	78½	78½
2 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	20½	20½	20½
4 NYNH&H 3½s '56	16½	16	16½
2 NYO & W rfg 4s'92	9	9	9
10 NY Steam 4s '67	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 NY S&W gen 5s'40	8	8	8
3 NY Tel 4½s '39	106¾	106¾	106¾
8 NY Tel 3¼s '67	105	105	105
5 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	5	5	5
2 NiagaraFallsP 3½s '66	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	10½	10½	10½
9 Norf&W 4s '96	119½	119½	119½
5 Nor Am Co 5s '61	102	102	102
3 Nor Pac 4s 2047	86¼	86¼	86⅛
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	78½	78½	78½
9 Nor Pac 4s '97	92½	92	92⅛
6 Nor Pac 3s 2047	61⅞	61½	61⅞
2 Ohio Ed 4s '65	102¼	102	102
1 Ohio Ed 3½s '72	97	97	97
5 Okla G&E 4s '46	99½	99½	99½
4 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	105½	105⅝	105⅝
3 Otis Steel 4½s '62	69	69	69
6 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	101¼	101	101
11 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	105½	105	105½
10 Pac G&E 4s '64	109¼	108¾	109⅛
7 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	82	82	82
1 Pac T&T 3¾s '66 C	104¼	104¼	104¼
9 Pac T&T 3¾s '66 B	104	104	104
2 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	59½	59½	59½
23 Para Pict 3¼s '47	73¼	73¼	73¼
3 Pen Ohio Del 4½s '77	104½	104½	104½
5 Pen P&L 4½s '81	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
3 Pen Co 4s '63	100	100	100
1 Pen RR gen 5s '68	111¾	111½	111¾
16 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	105	104⅞	105
19 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	90¾	90¾	90
6 Pen RR gen 4¾s '81	101	100⅞	101
1 Pen RR 4s '48	114	114	114
3 Pen RR 3¼s '70	94¾	94	94
14 Pen RR 3¼s '52	85	84¾	84¾
5 Pere Marq 4½s 80	75	75	75
6 Pere Marq 4s 56	74½	74½	74½
53 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	106	105½	105¾
5 Phila Co 5s 67	94¾	94¾	94¾
13 Phil Elec 3½s 67	106	105⅞	106
1 Phil Read C&I 6s 49	4¾	4¾	4¾
2 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	15½	15½	15½
21 Philippine Ry 4s 37	12	12	12
1 PCCC & S L 4½s 42B	110½	110½	110½
1 Porti Gen El 5s 50	104½	104½	104½
6 Postal Tel&C 5s 53	13½	12½	12½
1 Potomac El P 3½s 66	104	104	104
1 Purity Bak 5s 48	84½	84½	84½
2 Radio Keith 6s 41	77	75	75
10 Readg 4½s 97 A	90	88¾	89
5 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	74	74	74
6 Rem Rand 4¼s 56	91¾	91¾	91¾
1 Republic Steel 5½s54	106½	106½	106½
19 Republic Steel 4½s 61	81¼	81¼	81¼
15 Republic Steel 4½s 56	82	81	82
59 Revere Cop & Brs4s56	101¼	100½	101¼
9 Rl Ark & La 4½s54	95	93	93
5 Safeway Strs 4s 47	102¼	102¼	102½
2 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	63½	63½	63½
2 StLIM&S4sR&G'33ct	62	62	62
5 StLPeo&NW5s'48	16	16	16
5 StL S F 5s '50 B	14	14	14
1 StLSF4½s'78ctf st	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
9 St L S F 4s '50 A	13	13	13
1 StP E Gr Trk4½s'47	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
15 SA&A Pass 4s '43	81	80	80½
7 Seab A L cn 4s '45	83¼	83¼	83¼
2 SanAntPub Ser 6s '52	109½	109½	109½
5 San Diego G&'74s'65	110	110	110
5 Shell Un 3½s '51	99¼	99¼	99¼
9 Simmons 4s '52	84	83½	84
4 Skelly Oil 4s '51	97¼	97	97¼
2 Socony Vac Oil3½s'50	107½	107½	107½
7 So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	102	102	102
5 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	107¾	107¾	107¾
15 SA&A Pass 4s '43	81	80½	80½
5 So Cal Gas 4s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Co Col Pow 6s 47	99½	99½	99½
1 So Cal Ed 4¼s 46	93	93	93
3 Sou Pac 4½s 68	61	61	61
5 Sou Pac 4½s 81	60	59¾	59¾
5 So Pac 4½s 69	60½	59¾	60½
17 So Pac rfg 4s 55	92¼	91¾	91¾
4 So Pac clt 4s 49	66¼	66	66
4 So Pac clt 4s 49	66¼	66	66
1 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	74½	74½	74½
1 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	103½	103½	103½
26 South Ry 4½s 56	62¾	61¼	61⅞
12 South Ry gen 6s 56	59¼	59	59
119 South Ry gen 4s 56	43¾	43	43¾
4 Sou Ry 4s M&O 38	80	80	80
1 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	109¼	109¼	109½
22 Stand Oil NJ 5s 61	100½	100½	100½
2 Ten El Pow 6s 47A	82	80	80
5 Tex Corp 3½s 51	105⅝	105½	105½
2 Tex & Pac 5s2000	115	115	115
3 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	87	87	87
12 Third Ave aj 5s 60	6¾	6¾	6¾
11 Tide W A O 3½s 52	100¾	100⅝	100¾
1 Tol & Oh Cen 3¾s '60	101	101	101
1 Union Oil Cal 6s42	117¼	117¼	117¼
1 Union Oil Cal 3½s 52	111½	110½	111½
7 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	113¾	113¼	113¼
8 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	71½	70½	71½
4 Unit Drug 5s 53	76¾	76¾	76¾
14 U S Rub 5s 47	104½	104	104
29 Utah P&L 5s 44	86¾	85	85¾
4 Util P&L 5s 59	50¼	50¼	50¼
15 Vertient Sup 7s'42 ct	10	10	10
1 Va El&Pow 4½s'53	109¼	109¼	109¼
7 Virginian Ry3¼s'66	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 VaESW cn 5s '58	60½	60½	60½
5 Wabash rfg 5½s'75	12½	12	12½
1 Wabash 2d 5s'39	32	32	32

Coal Limit Ended By Belgian Bureau; Price Level Kept

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—Effective Jan. 1, 1938, the National Coal Bureau abolished all restrictions on the production of coal in Belgium.

Meanwhile, the National Coal Bureau, which was founded to put a stop to cut-throat competition among Belgian coal mines, has been extended for another three years. The bureau will be established now on a co-operative basis.

As regards prices, the bureau recently decided to leave them unchanged, for household fuel as well as for industrial purposes, in spite of the rise of miners' wages, of higher wages for mining timber and various raw materials.

A new drive is being started for a 42-hour working week for the Belgian mining industry. The week was only recently reduced from 48 hours to 45 hours. However, the introduction of a 40-hour week in the port of Antwerp has been an incentive for the miners to demand a further reduction of their working hours.

McGill University Ready For Douglas's Induction

MONTREAL, Jan. 6 (CP) — Dr. Lewis W. Douglas, former United States Director of the Budget, arrived to assume the post of principal and vice chancellor of McGill University. He succeeds Eustace Morgan, who resigned last spring.

Dr. Douglas will be installed formally Friday.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, Mass.—To sublet for February and March, beautifully furnished apartment, to American, Protestant, adult family; linen, silver and services of maid if desired; three bedrooms, two baths and lavatory. Box T-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

OLD German violin built 1770 "J. G. H."; good repair, but has not been used for several years; price $175. Write V-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Completely furnished apartment; foyer, living room, kitchen, dressing closet and bath; west exposure; downtown. District 6620.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

MELROSE HIGHLANDS, MASS.—4 rooms and bath, all improvements; oil heat, elec. refrig., elec. lights, gas; garage; 8 min. walk to Christian Science church; near trains and buses; $45; adults. Box S-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS WANTED

DANISH family, 2 adults, desires sublet apartment in N. Y. C.; 2 rooms, furnished, 3 months. ILSOE, 667 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

AWNINGS

BALTIMORE, MD.—Sturdifold Awning and Shade Co. Venetian Blinds, Awnings and Window Shades. 15 West Preston St. Vernon 2010.

BEAUTY SHOPS

WONDER BEAUTY SHOP
Specials All Week—Bu. 4-9028
758 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Some Monitor Reader Will Welcome This Opportunity To Go Into Business

If you are looking for a change, here's an opportunity you may want to investigate. We have a few exclusive Authorized Dealerships in Greater Boston and other cities of New England requiring Management and Capital (approximately $10,000). This proposition has many attractive features which we will be glad to explain. Write

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
19 Pittsburgh St., Boston, Mass.

CARPET CLEANING

Rugs, Carpets Shampooed, Repaired, Stored
KAY CARPET CLEANING CO.
673 West 180th St., New York City
Tel. Washington Heights 7-1378

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

DRESSMAKING

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Agnes Vilborg, frocks, suits, coats exquisitely, reasonably done. Hawthorne Court, Apt. A-4, 72-24 Austin St., Bou. 8-5964.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

PLATBUSH Employment Agency—High class domestic help; male, female; all nationalities. 1477 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. MA. 6-7632.

FLORISTS

ADAM & SCHOTT
296 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, N. Y.
Member F. T. D. Hempstead 3553

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS and tables for all occasions; prompt deliveries anywhere New York City. LONG ISLAND CHAIR RENTING CO., 42-01 21st St., Bayside, L. I. Bayside 9-6519.

COAT RACKS to rent and sell; TABLES and CHAIRS for all occasions. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymkt. Sq., Boston; CAP. 3622.

FURNITURE

WE BUY and Sell Antiques, Furniture and Furnishings; also auction for your account. Whitman's Auction Rooms, Inc. 154-16 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. Tel. FL. 9-1811.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments furniture pianos, silver works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 13 East 125th St. N Y C Stuyvesant 9-5973

HAIRDRESSERS

GUILLAUME ROBERTS
Permanent Waving by European Artists
1383 Sixth Ave. bet. 54th and 55th Sts.
Phone Cl. 7-4836 and CO. 5-9468, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER-Companion, kindly, patient, dependable, for young woman living alone; 5-room apartment. Write Box P-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET and secluded rooms for rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I. Tel. Baldwin 7705.

HOUSES FOR SALE

OFF LYNN SHORE DRIVE

at 280 Ocean St., Lynn, Mass., new 8-room English type homes; 3 bathrooms, 2 fireplaces, amusement room; open to inspection. Phone Jackson 2345-Breakers 8730.

HOMES TO ...

OFF LYNN SHORE DRIVE

at 280 Ocean St., Lynn, Mass., new 8-room house; 3 bathrooms, 2 fireplaces, amusement room. Tel. Jackson 2345-Breakers 8730.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 1929 Washington St., Boston

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Large room, furnished or unfurnished; $3.50 per week; near church; fine transportation. 1304 Pacific St., 2-A.

Local Classified

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate—Sales—Rentals
Insurance, All Branches
Attractive offerings in Homes and Apartments. BUY NOW. Prices far below intrinsic value.
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1498 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1927
28 Years in Flatbush

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street Boulevard 8-7030

SCARSDALE—Invest soundly in remarkable values! Finely built home, 9 large rooms, 4 baths, 2-car garage, landscaped plot. $19,000.
NASH AND BOGART
26 E. Parkway. Telephone 930, Scarsdale, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

RESTAURANT accountant-auditor, keeps your books; $2.00 weekly. Write Box L-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Factory man with many years' experience at time study, production, payroll, would like a position. HARRY W. HALL, 142 Mulberry St, Monroe 6789-J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

AMERICAN gentlewoman qualified as companion, secretary, housemaker, receptionist, personal interviewer; drives car; unquestionable references. Write Box C-33, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALICE MATHEWS ROSELD, Soprano, Teacher of Singing, Method of Naturalness, Freedom, Diction; auditions Monday and Thursday afternoons or by appointment. Phone mornings, AUdubon 3-3827, Carnegie Hall, Studio 802, N. Y. C. CI. 7-4894.

LEILA CANNES, teacher of piano; children, adults; accompanist, coaches songs, operas; reasonable. Studio, 802 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. CI. 7-4894.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats; cash immediately. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th Street, New York, Wisconsin 7-7969.

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4608. Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4948
Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED CROSS SHOE SALE
Not All Styles Included $4.95 regularly $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
4 P. O. ARCADE

Henry C. Reid & Son
JEWELERS
Diamonds . . . Sterling Silver
We Repair Watches and All Kinds of Jewelry
1134 BROAD STREET

WALTER R. ROTHE
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Specialist in Air-Conditioning
Quiet May Oil Burner
Plumbing and Heating
Estab. in 1915

F. W. BEHRENS, Inc.
MEATS and GROCERIES
We carry a large supply of Monitor nationally advertised products.

JANUARY SPECIALS Bring You GREAT SAVINGS on Famous Foundation Garments
$12.50 "Flexees" now $8.50
$7.50 "Flexees" now $5
$5 "MisSimplicity" for $3.95
$7.50 "Riteform" for $5
HOWLAND'S

LAVINIAS BEAUTY SHOP
All Kinds of Beauty Work
Mrs. L. Butler, Manager
Westlawn Hotel Bldg.,
1358 Fairfield Ave. Dial 4-8807

MEIGS
January Clearance SALE
now going on
Values in All Departments

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Phone Gr. 178-M Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9 to 11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We Wish to Thank the Readers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
for the nice business we enjoyed during 1937

The Greenwich Cab Co.

STICKSTRIP
Adhesive Felt Weather Stripping
Also Wood and Felt, Metal and Felt and Rubber Cloth.
From three cents per foot up
GREENWICH HDWE. CO.
325 GREENWICH AVE. TEL. 605

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
in Greenwich, Conn.
Member of Federal Reserve System

E. M. KEENAN
Successor to S. R. Greenberger
JEWELER—SILVERSMITH
271 Greenwich Avenue

New England Carpet Cleaning Company
We clean anything from Gloves to Rugs
DYEING
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1000—1001
B. FRANK FINNEY, Inc.
CHARLES P. MASON
PRESIDENT
INSURANCE
124 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3900

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH (Continued)

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
INDIAN FIELD ROAD, COS COB
Phone GREEN 5660

HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619
1-4:30 P. M. daily except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HUNTER PRESS
Multigraphing
Printing, Linotyping
Mimeographing
103 ASYLUM STREET
Phone 2-7010
Ask about our Punched-Card Tabulating Service

Squash Pies
3 Sizes
Beroth Bread Shops
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

Cameras and Supplies
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
OPTICIANS
682 MAIN STREET

delicatessen
The finest salads and table luxuries
TEL. 32-3976
CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave., W. Hartford Ctr
Home-made Doughnuts Fresh Daily

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S
AT 2 STATE ST. ONLY
HARTFORD, CONN.

W. C. MASON & CO., Inc.
Hazle Brook Coal—Koppers Coke
Oil—Ray Oil Burner
726 Main Street Phone 2-5267

CHARLES H. NADEAU
PLUMBING and HEATING
71 RUSS STREET
CALL 6-1730, 2-9002
for prompt attention to your plumbing and heating needs

Wilkinson's
106 Asylum Street
Freshly Made Candies
Caramels, Chocolates, Pop Corn
Salted—NUTS—Plain
Specializing in Hard and Filled Centers

MIDDLETOWN

CONROY'S
Fancy Groceries and Delicatessen
364 Main Street, Middletown, Conn.

PELTON'S DRUG STORE
Established 1890
COSMETICS AND PERFUME
108 Main St., Corner William St.
Phones 1490 - 2857
When in Need of a
Permanent Wave
Facial—Haircut
Phone 350
Middlesex Beauty Salon
350 Main St. Capitol Theatre Bldg.

SEA FOODS
The Middletown Fish Market
99 Center St. John Moore, Prop. Tel. 3020

Central Drug Store
344 Main Street Tel. 997
CAMERAS AND FILMS
Movie Projectors Color Films
Helena Rubinstein's Cosmetics

Caulkins & Post, Inc.
Rugs LINOLEUMS
Furniture Ranges
China and Glassware
484-492 MAIN STREET

NEW BRITAIN

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

GULF Gulf Gas
HARDWARE
CITY FUEL CO.
102 West Main, Next to Post Office
Phone 531

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
2 P. M.-4 P. M. except Sat
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ESSO Gasoline
Goodyear Tires—Service Everywhere
PARKING
CHARLIE'S 255 George St. 8-5722

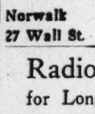
The Shop on Wheels
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
Charles A. Menzies, Inc.
67 Whitney Ave. 8-8107 2-1274

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

Wilson's Fish Market
196 STATE STREET
Sea Grill and Oyster Bar
Finest in Sea Food
WE DELIVER 6-8126

ORIENTAL RUGS
Domestic and Orientals Washed, Repaired and Stored
Work Guaranteed
M. H. KEBABIAN, Inc.
71 ELM STREET 5-0745



Flowers and Plants
from Our Own Greenhouses at Westerly, R. I.
MUNRO'S
THE HOUSE OF FLOWERS
970 CHAPEL STREET TEL. 7-4684

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
Featuring
Costume Jewelry and Greeting Cards
Chapel Street, at the Taft

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 1042
9 A. M. to 11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Radios and Lamps
for Long Winter Evenings
FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler and Silversmith
96 WASHINGTON ST., SO. NORWALK

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Covering, etc.
106 WALL STREET NORWALK

FINE FOOTWEAR
X-RAY FITTING
Emerson and Elwood
43 No. Main Street, So. Norwalk
Phone 1523 W. S. Kupfer Jr., Prop.

Norwalk Sunoco Service
BLUE SUNOCO MOTOR FUEL
West Ave. and Merwin Street
Norwalk, Conn.

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
12-5 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The STAMFORD DEPT. STORE
Atlantic and Bell Streets
Stamford, Conn.
Desirable Merchandise Consistent Low Prices

SHOP AT
Grand Central Market
37 ATLANTIC STREET
For high class groceries, prime meats, poultry, sea food. Fresh fruit and vegetables.

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
FREE DELIVERY Phone 4-6216
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank Street Stamford 3-3171

January White Sales
Corset Sales - Notion Sales
NOW IN PROGRESS

Fuel Oils
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
Gurley Building STamford 3-2188

91st Semi-Annual Clothing Sale for Men and Boys
FRANK MARTIN & SONS INC.

Francis Travis
169 Greyrock Place
THE HOME SHOP offers a Very Exclusive line of GOWNS, DRESSES and SPORTSWEAR—greatly reduced in price. Also Hosiery.
Tel. 3-189

1937 HOLIDAY SEASON at MOLTASCH'S
Is Greater Than Ever
M. MOLTASCH & SON
278 Main Street

JANUARY SALE
Savings in Every Department
H. FRANKEL & SONS
262 Atlantic St., Stamford

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

RED CROSS SHOES *Perfectly Fitted*
All Styles All Sizes One Price $6.50
STUART'S
200 ATLANTIC STREET

PHONE 3-3248
THE MARGUERITE BEAUTY SALON
Specializing in
ALL BRANCHES OF BEAUTY CULTURE
Under Management of M. C. Zeltner
197 MAIN STREET

The Individual Laundry Service Co.
35 WORTH STREET
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 3-3121

Brown Brothers Ideal
"ONE PARK ROW" Market
PHONE 4-1193

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

WALLINGFORD

WALLINGFORD BANK & TRUST CO.
A Complete Banking Service
Don't forget our Christmas Club
102 Center Street Phone 1470

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Grieve, Bisset & Holland
INCORPORATED
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Our Store-Wide
January Clearance Sale
will be profitable to you, if you take advantage of the real bargains we are offering.
Standard Merchandise Only
No cheap lots bought in for sale purposes.

BARBARA BATES
Celebrated manicure sets and preparations
Sets $2.00 and up
W. E. Pierpont, Inc.
Jeweler
159 BANK STREET

JANUARY CLEARANCE
Dresses, Gowns, Coats, Furs and Shoes
MUSLER LIEBESKIND
33 E. Main Street Waterbury

Our January Sale
is now in Progress
SUGENHEIMER'S
64 Bank St. Waterbury, Conn.

Electric Appliances
Toasters, Grills, Irons
Waffle Irons, etc.
Buy at Sears and Save
Sears, Roebuck & Co.

TO GIVE OUR BEST
That's what we try to do every time we serve a customer. And we know today's best is never good enough for tomorrow . . . that's why we constantly strive to make it better. Remember us next time.
FREEMAN'S
427 Willow Street Telephone 4-0197
Golden Anniversary Specials
P. N. Foundation Garments
at Reduced Prices
$8.00 garments at $5.00
9.00 garments at 6.00
Four models to choose from
The Miller & Peck Co.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Plaza 3151 9 a. m.-1 a. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Thomsen-Ellis Co.
Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
Gay and Water Sts. ● Plaza 7760
New York Office: WOOLWORTH BLDG.

W. Brooks Bradley
INCORPORATED
FUNERAL HOME
WOMAN ATTENDANT
1922 W. North Avenue (at Monroe)
Phone Madison 7110 or Liberty 7891

NEW YORK

ALBANY

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture · Rugs
Cushman Galleries now open showing a complete assortment of Colonial Creations in Maple.
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY NEW YORK

WILKE'S
Fine Odorless Garment Cleaning
for "Colors That Sing"
DIAL 4-1251

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

MYER'S January White SALE
Now In Progress

January Sales
at
WHITNEY'S
Spell S-A-V-I-N-G-S
North Pearl St. Albany, N. Y.

Holmes Bros.
Florists
20 Steuben St. Albany, N. Y.
Green Houses Western Ave.

A Fine Women's Shop
MUHLFELDER'S
55 NORTH PEARL STREET
Millinery — Shoes
Accessories
Wearing Apparel

McManus & Riley
Rogers Peet Clothing
Correct Attire for Gentlemen and Boys
49-50 State Street

HOAG & TAYLOR
Gifts for Him
Shop While Stocks Are Complete
Maiden Lane at James Street

G. V. & F. W. Cameron
GLASS HARDWARE PAINT
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON

The Same Coal From the Same Mine All the Time.
ATLANTIC FUEL and RANGE OIL
Builders' Supplies
Douglas Coal and Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Avenue Dial 7-2349

Today a Watch That Can Be Trusted Is a Necessity
HAMILTON ELGIN GRUEN
Have Proven True
DARROW-DAVIS, Inc.
Quality Jewelers
82 Court Street

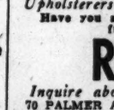
BARGAIN MONTH
always brings a crowd of buyers who appreciate values, to our store during January
at McLEAN'S

PARLOR CITY SHOE STORE
40 Court Street
It will pay you to attend the clearance sale of beautiful shoes at our Court Street store.

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472 1473 TUCKAHOE
Bennett Towbis & Son
Upholsterers and Cabinet Makers
Have you a chair or any piece of furniture that
REQUIRES REUPHOLSTERING
REPAIRING
REFINISHING
Inquire about our special prices
70 PALMER AVE. Tel. 5127



FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service, Storage, Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

Meats, Poultry Provisions and Sea Food
PONDFIELD MARKET, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Rd Tel. 0153-0154
Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner, 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M.
85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
30 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchases that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

D. STRUSS, Inc.
Open Evenings and Sundays
56 Pondfield Road Tel. 5650

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist
Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
Tel. 5260—5261
71 Pondfield Road

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

BROOKLYN
See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 A. M.-2 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

£
Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.
QUALITY
SERVICE
COURTESY
A Trial Will Convince You
4949 Main St. Univ. 6600

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
West Utica St., Near Delaware

George Grader
BLUE COAL
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE
Light Carting
51 West Northrup Place PA. 6796

JOS. W. OEHLER
Custom Tailor
Winter Suits and Overcoats Made to Measure
46 Hempstead Avenue Langfield near Bailey Pa. 7225

GLOVERSVILLE

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
see
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 3040

ITHACA

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
ATWATER'S, *Grocers*
111 E. State Street Phone 2761

SEE THE NEW 1939
FRIGIDAIRE AT
ROTHSCHILD'S
Ithaca, N. Y.

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE
Jan. 5th to 15th
Abrahamson-Bigelow's
Jamestown, N. Y.

Make Toys and Novelties *with*
The new "Delta" Scroll Saw. Runs at full motor speed (1800 strokes a minute) without vibration. See it and a complete "Delta" line at
CLARK HARDWARE CO.
13-15 E. 3RD ST., JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

LARCHMONT

B. GLASSMAN
WATCHES and JEWELRY
Optical Work
Expert Repairing Old Gold Bought
Tel. Larchmont 1536 1935 Palmer Ave.

Long Island

BALDWIN

Baldwin 1913 Largest Unpainted Furniture House on Long Island
BALDWIN
SASH DOOR TRIM CO., Inc.
STORM SASH
Merrick Rd. and Grand Ave. Baldwin, L. I.

Cars Called For and Delivered
Tel. Freeport 4304
AUTO LAUNDRY
Washing Polishing
Simonizing
PLAZA Service Station
So. Seaman and Grand Aves.
Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. J. A. CANNON
SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS

OUR DANISH BUTTER RINGS ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

NEW YORK

Long Island

DOUGLASTON

P. N. BRUNING
OUR TRUE VALUE POLICY:
The Best Possible Groceries at the Lowest Possible Price consistent with Good Merchandising.
244-04 Northern Blvd.
Tel. Bayside 9-1371, 1372

FAR ROCKAWAY

"Try Our 8-Hour Speedy Service"
CROSSWAY'S
Cleaners and Furriers
INC.
"Cleaning of the Better Kind"
Main Store: 1859 Mott Avenue
Branch Stores:
1517 Central Ave. 2125 Mott Ave.
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686

PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring a Complete Line of Clothing and Haberdashery
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Far Rockaway 7-0683-0684

D. L. STARKS CO.
Hardware, Housewares, Paints
Since 1883
1055 Beach 20th Street
(Old No. 299 Central Avenue)

FLUSHING

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Independence 3-3743—9 to 12 a. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GREENWOLD
CREDIT JEWELERS
Finest selection of Diamonds and nationally advertised watches
Independence 3-6700
36-61 Main St., Flushing Nat. Bank Bldg.

THERMOMETERS
Indoor Outdoor
25c to $3.00—at
Lowerre's Pharmacy
149-24 41st Avenue Fl. 9-1701—9-7203

CRUISE WEAR From $10.95
The Boulevard Shop
141-05 Northern Blvd.
Open evenings—Mon., Wed., Fri.

CLARA P. ANDREWS
Hairdresser

Individual Attention Moderate Prices
FLUSHING 9-2813
154-22 NORTHERN BLVD.

FOREST HILLS

CHAS. F. BOERNER
GROCER
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BOU 8-6580 71-19 AUSTIN STREET

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
J. S Bersin
Really Remarkable Sodas!
Lunch Fountain — Home Cooking
Breyer's Ice Cream — Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY, Forest Hills and Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo. 8-3661-2
BO 8-9910—9911 Home Phone BO 8-3160

FOREST HILLS PLUMBING Co., Inc.
Special Representatives
BROOKLYN UNION GAS CO.
Electrolux Gas Ranges
Refrigerators Water Heaters
JOSEPH R. MITTASCH, President
7210 AUSTIN STREET

CLEARANCE
Entire Stock
Hats and Dresses Below Cost
The RENDEZVOUS
WHERE FASHION PREVAILS
186 Queens Blvd., Bou. 8-9664
Cor. Windsor Place

HENRY A. MUND, Inc.
The Inn Tailors
CLEANERS—FURRIERS
Bou. 8-9391 14 Station Sq.

We Show, You Select at Your Home
Picture Framing
Forest Hills Shade and Frame Co.
Call Mansfield 6-1444 1066 Coney Island Av.
BROOKLYN

Harding Court Beauty Salon
Licensed Zotos Shop
All Work Guaranteed
OPEN FRIDAY EVENINGS
72-27 Austin Street
Bou. 8-7735

FREEPORT

HERMAN C. DUNKER
Optometrist
Stone Building—Cor. Merrick Road and Main St., Freeport, N. Y.
Telephones: Office 542-W—Res. 3110-W
Hours: 9 to 5:30 p. m. Evenings by appointment.

January Clearance Sale
at
GOLDMAN'S SHOE SHOP
agency for
BOSTONIANS for MEN
FOOTREST for WOMEN
KALI-STEN-IKS for CHILDREN
54 So. Main St. Freeport

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT (Continued)

Announcing this Month's
Clearance Sale
Prices Greatly Reduced
LITWAK'S
80 SO. MAIN STREET
FREEPORT

FREEPORT—Merrick

Kenneth E. Nagle, Inc.
HEWLETT AVE. and LONG ISLAND R. R.
MERRICK, L. I., N. Y.
FUEL OILS
Phone Freeport 2080 — Metered Deliveries 24 Hour Service

GREAT NECK

CHARLES MEUNIER
Great Neck Sheet Metal Work
Automobile Radiators, Tanks and Fenders Repaired. Roofing, Gutters, Leaders Copper and Tin Work. Range and Furnace Repairing
470 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Telephone GREAT NECK 523

INSURANCE
Automobile, Fire and All Allied Lines
MONICA R. STEVENS
Tel. Great Neck 2010 45 Middle Neck Rd.

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Visit Our Indoor Display
BETTER SAFETY-TESTED USED CARS
New Low Prices—Terms to Suit
MACK MARKOWITZ, Inc.
"Your OLSMOBILE *Dealer*"
Main and Bedell Streets

WALL PAPER C. J. WILLIAMS PAINTS Est. 1895
NEWEST COLORINGS and DESIGNS
Visit Our New Showroom
Free Parking—Opposite Police Headquarters
11 N. FRANKLIN ST., HEMPSTEAD

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Harrison J. DeVere, Inc.
Distributor Nassau-Suffolk Counties
303 Main Street Hempstead 780

HENRI . . .
Hair Stylist
267 Fulton Ave. HEmpstead 6021

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

HENNIG'S BAKERY
308 Front Street
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

Town Hall Service Station
SOCONY
Official AAA Filling Station
Cor. Clinton and Front Sts.
Service - Courtesy Reliability
Tel. Hempstead 4299

JACKSON HEIGHTS

CAMEO SHOPS
Lamps and Tables
UPHOLSTERY
Slip Covers made to order
Custommade Upholstered Furniture
40-34 82nd Street Hav 4-8310
Opposite Jackson Theatre

NEW TIP TOP
DELICATESSEN STORES INC.
for Economy
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
All goods sold at current prices
82-12 FOLK AVENUE Hav 9-3402

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
37-80 81ST STREET HAV 9-5000
Forest Hills Office
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100

Stanley's FURS
Made to Order. Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at Reasonable Prices. Storage.
86-17 ROOSEVELT AVE. Newtown 9-8650

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
82-15 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(if desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th (POLK) Ave.
New. 9-9538

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 82nd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge parties will be served as carefully as in your own home. Tel. Havemeyer 4-8080

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

RADIO REPAIRS and INSTALLATIONS
Made by factory trained men using factory equipment and specified factory parts.
RODERICK'S
The Oldest and Largest Radio Store in Jackson Heights
3741 82ND STREET
HA 9-5555

FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
HERMAN KLEIN FLORIST
37-06 82nd Street 38-04 Junction Boulevard
JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I. CORONA, L. I.
Havemeyer 9-1800 Havemeyer 4-7722

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-18 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

JAMAICA

FOR
'blue coal'
Call Jamaica 6-7900
"Ask for FREE TRIAL of 'blue coal' Automatic Heat Regulator"
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon
PHONE REPUBLIC 9-0400
for Repairing—Remodeling and Dry Air Cold Storage
John Meyer
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164 STREET

LYNBROOK

The Powder Puff Beauty Shop
385 Sunrise Highway Tel. Lyn. 3824
All work done by competent operators
You will enjoy the atmosphere.

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
67 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

PATCHOGUE

JOSEPH FIALA, Inc.
Distributors of
PAINTS
GLASS
WALLPAPER
Lucas
199 RAILROAD AVE., SAYVILLE, N. Y.
124-6 E. MAIN ST., PATCHOGUE, N. Y.
Tel. Patchogue 230 Tel. Sayville 949

Cross Island Service Station
EAST MAIN ST. and MEDFORD AVE.
SINCLAIR GASOLINE
Indoor Lubricating and Washing
Cars Called For and Delivered
PHONE PATCHOGUE 1584

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

QUEENS VILLAGE

VIGILANT 4-6750
Re-Roofing—Re-Siding—Alterations
GEORGE H. METZER CONSTRUCTION CO.
Contractors *Builders*
90-54 187th Street, Hollis, L. I.

January Clearance SALE
Drastic Store-Wide Reductions
Untrimmed Sport Coats 9.75
Reg. 22.75
Philece
Queens Theatre Bldg. Queens Village

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LUCK & SCHMIDT
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
We stock many Monitor Nationally Advertised Products
106-09 JAMAICA AVENUE
RICH. HILL 2-4001

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332
Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL (Continued)

JANUARY SALE
Approximately ⅓ off regular prices
Flexees
TWIN AND SUPER CONTROL
Lingerie—Sportswear—Bags
DOCTROW'S, INC.
101-05 Jamaica Ave. Cleve. 3-6936

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Service with a Smile
PERRON'S DELICATESSEN
The Original Home of Home-Cooking and Baking
"Every Bite—A Delight"
Phone Rich. Hill 2-0891
8715 JAMAICA AVENUE
Bet. 87th and 88th Streets

FRED. KLIEFUSS
Confectionery
Home Made French Ice Cream also
Fine Assortment of Select Candies
95-19 JAMAICA AVE. Rich. Hill 2-9778

January White Sale
Blankets—Bed Linens
Household Linens, Etc.
"Exclusive" but not "Expensive"
GELLER'S
91-17 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-10118

ROCKVILLE CENTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
Fire Insurance a Specialty
Tel. BE. 3-8362
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. Rockville Center 3787
35 Oakdale Road
Rockville Center
Park Grand Service Station
TYDOL ETHYL ANTI-KNOCK GASOLINE
N. Park and Grand Ave. Tel. 7849

ECKHOFF'S
Tasty Toasted Sandwiches
28 North Park Ave.
Tel. R. V. C. 7737

MINART DRUG STORE
Cut Rate COSMETICS
Perfumes—Toilet Articles
24 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 3692

NEW AND REBUILT VACUUM CLEANERS
HOOVER—EUREKA
EXPERT SERVICE
THE ELECTRIC SHOP
HARRY HOBBY, Mgr.
125 N. Park at Grand
Rockville Centre 6429

CONSUMERS COAL CO.
GULF OILS COAL KOPPERS COKE
TEL. R. V. C. 93 FREEPORT 4642
217 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

GRANT'S
Dependable Merchandise at Low Prices
16-20 NORTH VILLAGE AVENUE

TRIPLE "S" SERVICE STATION
Mobilgas Simonizing
N. W. Cor. Park and Grand Aves.
R. V. C. 3677

ST. ALBANS

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
FARMERS and CARTER AVENUES
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 3561
Orders Called For and Delivered

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 3-9105

MAMARONECK

CAPPUS
Phone 89 *Pharmacy* Phone 89
110 mamaroneck ave.
Elizabeth Arden Agency

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 5300-J 9-11 A. M. Daily, Except. Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Moving—Packing Storage
27-33 South 6th Ave.
Phone Oakwood 8302
Chelsea Fireproof Storage Warehouses Inc.

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2800

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

Complete Optical Service
Dr. M. K. Leeds and Staff
Optometrists
33 Fourth Ave., Mt. Vernon
205 North Ave., New Rochelle
15 No. Main St., Port Chester
150 Main St., White Plains

"The Knolls"
RICH AND ELM AVENUES
Telephone Hillcrest 4235
Luncheon, Dinner, Sunday Dinner
The Knolls has pleased the discriminating residents of Westchester County for the past ten years.
Ideal Accommodations for Banquets, Wedding Receptions and Bridge Parties.

Mme. BLAND
Cloaks, Suits and Gowns
29 SOUTH FOURTH AVE.
Phone Oakwood 6573

Annesi VALET
CLEANERS—DYERS—TAILORS
A guaranteed assurance of satisfaction
113 Prospect Ave. Oak. 3077

DAIRY PRODUCERS, Inc.
Leland C. Smith, Pres.
7 Crary Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Oakwood 5633
Milk, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Ice Cream, Broilers
"Owned and Managed Locally"

RED CROSS SHOES — SALE 4.95
The YORK Shoe Store
21 So. 4th Ave. Oakwood 7296

VANPRAAG'S
SPECIALTY SHOPPE, INC.
"Specializing in Individual Corset Fitting"
Agents for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE HOSIERY and POWNES GLOVES
Phone OAK 2154 45 PROSPECT AVE.
For Appointment

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

F. STERN, Inc.
Specialists in Apparel for Women and Children
81 Water St, Newburgh, N. Y.

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water St.
Good clothes since 1920—
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers.

Agent Sinclair Refining Co. Inc.
H. E. Koehler, Agt.
73 Bridge Street
Newburgh, N. Y. Phone 3111

CALTEX SPORTSWEAR
A personal fitted-in-your-home tailoring service for women who are particular.
MRS. ADA S. FOLTS
30 Overlook Place Tel. 2768-R
Newburgh, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6078, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Thinking of Installing an OIL BURNER?
We'd appreciate the privilege of estimating the cost of installing a HERMAN NELSON BURNER in your home. 70 years as fuel merchants has taught us much about heating equipment. There is no charge or obligation for our estimate.
PHONE N. R. 1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
32 Pelham Rd., New Rochelle

New Rochelle Trust Company
Main Office 342 Main Street — Branch Office 260 North Avenue
Oldest Banking Institution in the City

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

Lester D. Gelula, O. D.
Optometrist
By Appointment Only
Tel. New Rochelle 6896
SUITE 201-202
Pershing Square Building
271 North Ave., cor. Huguenot St.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Kathryn Hagen
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless. Odorless. Non-Shrinkable
33 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

Rochelle Beauty Salon
Expert Operators
Tel. Hamilton 5183
527 Main St., New Rochelle
New York
(Second Floor over Kresge's)

JAMES GARDNER
PLUMBING
JOBBING
Estimates Furnished
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING
N. R. 5774 21 COLUMBUS AVE.

The Cake Shop
Jean Allen, Caterer
Delicious Homemade Candies
Attractively Boxed for Gifts. Clever Holiday Favors.
Cakes, Pies, Plum Puddings.
Ten Maple Avenue
New Rochelle 5741

George T. Davis, Inc.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
—Since 1864—
TELEPHONE, N. R. 324
14 LE COUNT PLACE
New Rochelle, New York

NEW ROCHELLE
House of Music
- SHEET MUSIC
- MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
- PIANO TUNING
- INSTRUMENT REPAIRS

Everything at Cut Prices
New Rochelle 4317
76 Centre Avenue, New Rochelle

- GREETING CARDS
- STATIONERY
- FOUNTAIN PENS
- BOOKS

Agnes Meagher
(Formerly of Tauger's)
676 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE
(Proctor Building)

Leonard Talner
Jeweler
ONLY THE FINEST IN JEWELRY and SILVERWARE
565 Main St., New Rochelle
Tel. N. R. 3692

DIXIE TEA ROOM
HOME COOKING
Luncheon . . . 35c—50c
Dinner . . . . 75c—90c
Sunday Dinner 1.00—1.10
9 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle
"Grassmere Hall" One Block No. Ave.

SOCONY SERVICE STATION
Goodrich-Silvertown Tires
Brake Specialists
J. FRED FRANZ, JR.
657 North Avenue N. R. 5456

Marie Stone
Gowns and Sport Wear
106 Centre Avenue N. R. 6017

CORSET SALE
10% to 20% Discounts: Girdles, Brassieres, and Combinations of Famous Makes.
GREGORY'S
524 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Westchester Gift Shop
JANUARY SALE
10% to 50% Discounts
Main St. at Maple Ave.
New Rochelle, N. Y.

LIBRETT'S, Inc.
"The Neighborhood Store"
Hardware, Sporting Goods, Paints, Electric Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Radios, etc.
MOST UP-TO-DATE GAS STATION
Cars Called For and Delivered
North Ave. at Winyah Hamilton 5050

We Wash Everything with
Ivory Soap
INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
Service Corporation
Tel. NEW ROCHELLE 9800

I. B. COHEN
- HICKEY-FREEMAN CLOTHES
- NETTLETON SHOES
- ARROW SHIRTS
- DOBBS HATS

507 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Dr. Paul Schickler
Optometrist
2 W. FORDHAM ROAD
BRONX, N. Y.
Call SEdgwick 3-0909
For an Appointment

REAL SILK
Shop-at-Home SERVICE
Personal Fit Hosiery and Lingerie for Women; Quality Haberdashery for Men.
Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
MRS. HELEN MUIR
3030 Bosck Ave. Tel. OLinville 2-4033

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase spends to helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx (Continued)

RED CROSS SHOE SALE
Not All Styles Included — $4.95 regularly $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
2900 THIRD AVE., near 153rd Street

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Budget Permanents
Modern way to enjoy a fine permanent wave within your present budget. *Phone*
ELEANORE FELSEN
Hairdresser
989 Flatbush Ave. BUck. 4-8884

FRED HERBST SONS
MORTICIANS
7501 Fifth Ave. 697 Third Ave.
83 Hanson Place
Tel. Shore Road 5-1600

Rosedale Florist
Flowers *of Quality*
521 Ocean Ave., cor. Church Ave.
Geo. Anton, Mgr.
Buck 2-7010

Jane Bates Jones
Millinery Importer
$5.00 and Up
736 Flatbush Avenue
BUckminster 2-3827

DUKE FLOWER and FRUIT SHOP
Flowers—Fruit—Groceries
336 Flatbush Av. cor. Sterling Pl.
STERLING 3-8742
Phone BUckminster 2-0247

Moadinger Funeral Parlors
GEORGE D. CONANT
1120 FLATBUSH AVENUE

For 'blue coal'
Call Glenmore 5-8672
Ask for FREE TRIAL of 'blue coal' Automatic Heat Regulator
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

RED CROSS SHOE SALE
Not All Styles Included — $4.95 regularly $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
298 LIVINGSTON STREET

Manhattan

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone Lackawanna 4-5600 9 a.m.-4:45 p.m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED CROSS SHOE SALE
Not All Styles Included — $4.95 regularly $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
21 WEST 39TH ST., near 5th Ave.
534 MADISON AVE., at 54th St.
1540 THIRD AVENUE, at 86th St.

HOLMES & ENSIGN
F. Irving Holmes Herbert Ensign
— FUNERAL DIRECTORS —
Successors to F. E. Holmes & Son
Established 1884
224 East 57th St., New York City
Plaza 3-6472
141 So. First Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Oakwood 9421

PEEKSKILL

Emmadine Farms
Incorporated
Unexcelled Grade A Milk in Cream Top Bottles
Harrison and Phoenix Avenue
Peekskill, N. Y. Phone 2327
Ossining, N. Y. Enterprise 7007

Van Cortlandt Dairy
All Grades of Milk
Cream—Real Churned Buttermilk—Cottage Cheese
Phone PEEKSKILL 2100 OSSINING 1260 MAHOPAC 2141

LEONORA SEYMOUR
INSURANCES
of All Kinds
988 Main Street Phone 519-R

Fred C. Robinson
Distributor of
KEYSTONE
Paints, Varnishes, etc.
14-16 Nelson Ave., Peekskill, N. Y.
PHONE 1387

GILBERTSON CO.
V. P. KOHLER
Plumbing and Heating Contractors
Maytag Washers, Gas Ranges and Refrigerators
PHONE 480 307 N. DIVISION ST.
RES. PHONE 8272 PEEKSKILL, N. Y.

PELHAM

SINCLAIR OILS
Washing, $1.00
Indexed Lubrication, $1.00
Battery and Tire Service
MacDonald's Service Station
149 WOLF'S LANE, PELHAM, N. Y.
Free Delivery Service Ph. Pel. 2680

PORT CHESTER

Sale of Women's I. Miller Beautiful Shoes
ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
PHYSICAL CULTURE SHOES
I. GOLDBERG, SON
29-31 N. MAIN STREET

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE

The B & M Food Market
wish to thank the readers of the Monitor for their past and future patronage and to wish all a prosperous New Year.
Our policy will continue to be the best of everything for the table at fair prices.
467 Main Street Phone 6160
FREE DELIVERY

LUCKEY, PLATT & Co.
January CLEARANCE SALE
If you find what you need and want, you are getting a marvelous bargain! To the early shoppers go the most complete selections.

January White Sale

The Wallace Co
Form a Good Habit by Shopping at the
FRENCH PASTRY SHOP
Restaurant—Bakery
Home-Made French Ice Cream
370 Main Street S. A. Frangk Co.

Clearance Sale
COATS—SUITS—DRESSES
SPORTSWEAR—LINGERIE
Drastic Reductions
BAUER'S 260 Main Street

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Culver 3278
9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
'blue coal'
Try it today. You'll order it tomorrow
We ask your patronage MAIN 18

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Avenue Glenwood 144
Tune in the SEALTEST RADIO PROGRAM, N. B. C., Red Network, SUNDAY—10:00 to 10:30 P. M.

Stone 621 — Delivery Service
Maggs
723 EAST MAIN ST.
Ice Cream and Catering
Catering to Weddings, Teas, Church or School Functions
Fountain Room Service

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

Projansky
Scientific
FUR STORAGE
on premises
39 EAST AVE. STONE 337

Corner Food Shoppe
366 Arnett Boulevard
DELICATESSEN
Groceries *Fountain Service*
Open until 11 P. M. Weekdays and Sundays

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Beck
CLEANERS AND DYERS
360 Park Ave. 762 Monroe Ave.
1794 East Ave. 1235 University Ave.
CALL MONROE 8484

Elder's Market
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries
Meats
Fruits
Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
add to their dairy one more product. Ice Cream of high quality. When out for a ride, stop at 60 NORTH MAIN ST., PITTSFORD, for one of those Big Boy Cones, Milk Shake or Soda.

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

INSURE
Your Car, Home or Business
with
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Rochester, N. Y.
and SAVE MONEY

JOHN VAN INGEN
COAL-COKE-OIL
Laundered
Famous Reading Anthracite
262 ARNETT BOULEVARD
GENESEE 63

RED CROSS SHOE SALE
Not All Styles Included — $4.95 regularly $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
23 EAST AVENUE

Edith Ellis OF ROCHESTER
SPECIAL NEW YEAR'S EVE MENU
No liquor
THIRTY EIGHT EAST AVENUE

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

RYE

TELEPHONE RYE 1121
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

THEODORE FREMD'S MARKET
Established in 1887
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Tel. 152 and 153 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

CHARLES
Hairdresser
Specializing in Permanent Waving and Styling to Type
80 GARTH ROAD, SCARSDALE, N. Y.
TEL. SC-4115

PLUMBING • HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING
24 Hour Oil Burner Service
RETUBING STEEL BOILERS
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

Radiator Enclosures — Covers
Air Moisteners—Ventilators
WALTER A. HOBLIN, INC.
Tel. 3434, 1 Garth Rd., Scarsdale, N. Y.

MILADY SHOP
Corsets
Experienced
Graduate Corsetiere
45 Harwood Ct. Lingerie
Scarsdale, N. Y. Hosiery
Tel. Scars. 3353 Negligees

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8866

FRANK H. ASSENBECK
GROCER
HARTSDALE, NEW YORK

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Richelieu Food Products
Phone Scarsdale 2771—2772

SCHENECTADY

BOOKS
Make Ideal Gifts
Mail Orders Filled Promptly
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 State Street Phone 3-2141

L. M. FOWLER
INSURANCE and REAL ESTATE
307 State Street Phone 4-8716

WALLHIDE PRIMER

For exterior use. Makes finish coats cover better and last longer.
FREEMAN & SON
124 WALL STREET

IMPERIAL CLOAK CO.
325 STATE STREET
DRESSES
COATS — SUITS
MILLINERY
HAND BAGS — HOSIERY
Smartly Styled—Reasonably Priced.

Chas. Holtzmann & Son
INCORPORATED
SOCIETY BRAND CLOTHES
DOBBS HATS
320 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9510

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY
(Continued)

Barneys
HOME FURNISHINGS
and all the little items that make a home complete and livable and a full assortment of the newest kitchenware.
PHONE 4-4811

SALE
100 Nelly Dons, $4.98
One-of-a-kind, ⅓ off
Evening Gowns—$8.98 and up
Idamae shoppe
525 STATE STREET

Van Voast & Leonard
INSURANCE
Ask Us About
RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett Street Phone 4-7791

WALK-OVER SHOES
420 STATE STREET

Toys—Sporting Goods
Wool Clothing
Rubber Footwear
ALLING RUBBER CO.
254 State Street

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Paints and Varnishes
128-130 JAY STREET

SYRACUSE
For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 9-2197 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ASSOCIATED LAUNDRIES INCORPORATED
Laundry—Dry Cleaning
Window Shade Service
Tel. 2-8121

Honestly YOU Should Be in WALK-OVER SHOES
429 SOUTH SALINA

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

RED CROSS SHOE SALE
Not All Styles Included
$4.95 regularly $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
439 SOUTH SALINA ST.

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

THOMAS W. DIXSON
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
724 CHIMES BUILDING
SYRACUSE, N. Y
GENERAL PRACTICE
Corporation, Surrogate's Court and Real Estate Practice

MAGRUDER'S CANDIES
60c Pound
CUPID CANDY SHOP
2030 SOUTH SALINA TEL. 4-9447
Mail Orders Filled

UTICA
BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 46 Years
809 CORNELIA ST. | Phones 4-3178
208 GENESEE ST.

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers
Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
Schwenders
Authorized General Electric Sales and Service
201-207 Columbia Street Phone 18120

ACME COAL CO.
STANLEY THEATER BUILDING
Retailers of
ACME ANTHRACITE
(Sand Flotation Cleaned Hard Coal)
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
Tel. 2-2168 Modern Downtown Office

Pittsburgh Paints
Auto Glass Replacement
Artist Materials
THE GURLEY COMSTOCK CORP.
14-16 ELIZABETH STREET
Phone 4-5175

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to have you or the student purchase that comes in connection with their Monitor advertising. Every purchase needs to belong to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 1977-W 9 A. M.-11 A. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Storewide Clearance
SUITS
OVERCOATS
as low as
$19.65
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
199 Main Street W. P. 1279

RADIO
Reduction Sale
All New 1938 Models
Save 20% to 40%

	Reg. Price	Sale Price
Kadette	$24.50	$15.95
6 Tube Table Model Philco	$25.00	$19.50
5 Tube Table Radio Emerson	$16.95	$13.95
Choice White or Black G. E. Radio	$105.00	$69.00
6 Tube Console Zenith	$97.00	$74.50
7 Tube Console		

No Money Down 52 Weeks to Pay
RAY KLINE INC.
75 MAMARONECK AVENUE W. P. 2012
Open Evenings

BRUSSEL'S FOOD MARKET Inc.
We Carry Many Food Products Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
Meats
Fancy Fruits and Fresh Vegetables
Fancy and Staple Groceries
Dairy and Delicatessen
105 Mamaroneck Avenue
Tel. W. P. 10200 White Plains, N. Y.
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE

GENERAL INSURANCE
Fire—Automobile—Life
Annuities—Surety Bonds
TUCKER & TURNBULL
1 COURT STREET Tel. W. P. 3500

WHITE PLAINS DAIRY
36 LAKE STREET
SAMUEL HUSTIS WHITE PLAINS 2563
CHOICE MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOODS
FANCY GROCERIES
MONARCH FINER FOODS
Schiller's GILT EDGE MARKET
14 East Post Road Tel. W. P. 804-895

EMMADINE FARMS
INCORPORATED
Guernsey Milk direct from our farms at Hopewell Junction, N. Y., in Cream Top Bottles.
20 Paulding Ave. Phone 675

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
R. Young, Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
206 Ferris Ave. Phone 5780

SALE of HATS
$2 and $3
were $3.95 to $6.50 were $6.50 to $15.00
DANIELL'S
114 MAMARONECK AVE.

Corsetry and Designing
Gertrude Frances
47 Mamaroneck Avenue
W. P. 9368
Formerly with Dorothea Doctors

OILOMATIC
G. Y. FENTON CO.
96 East Post Road Tel. W. P. 4235

YONKERS

DELLWOOD Cream-Rich MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call: Nepperhan 4200; New Rochelle 3232; Oakwood 8600; Irvington 1262 or Marble 7-1400

PIERPOINT'S MARKET
119 New Main Street
Tel. Yonkers 2575—2576
The BEST in MEAT - FISH and POULTRY
Ask about our Specials Wed., Fri. and Sat.
January Clearance
Corsets, Corselettes and Brassieres
REDUCED 20%
E. H. TIMM 23 North Broadway
DE ROBERTS
47 Main Street Tel. Yon 6435
Expert in Permanent Waving and All Branches of Beauty Culture
Special Dept. for Kiddies' Haircutting

Daily Features Page

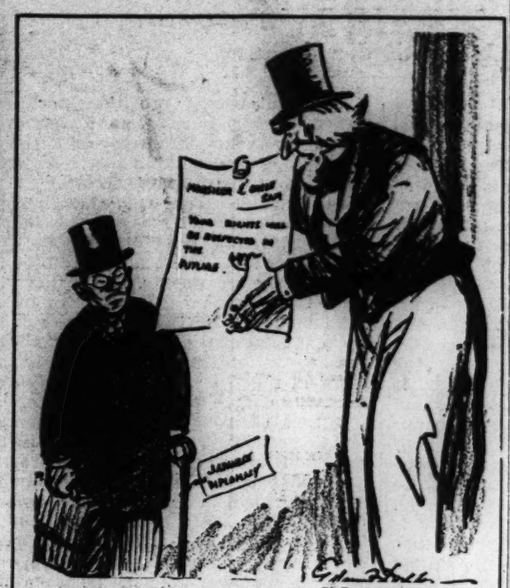
Cartoons of the Week

—Callan in Toronto Star

Like a Free Demonstration, Missus?

—Cargill in Trenton State-Gazette

Another "Living Christmas Tree"



—Duffey in Baltimore Sun

"Are You Sure Your Admirals and Generals Have Read This?"

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The King of Salem

We are informed in Genesis 14:18 that the Melchizedek who had dealings with Abram, was "king of Salem"; and it appears that Salem is here employed as an early name for Jerusalem; a conjecture which is supported by Ps. 76:2, where we read: "In Salem also is his tabernacle, and his dwelling place in Zion" (the name "Zion" being one often used as a synonym for Jerusalem).

The well-known Jewish historian Josephus also clearly considers that Jerusalem and Salem were the same place, for in his "Antiquities of the Jews" (I. x. 2) he refers to "Melchizedek, king of the city of Salem," and then adds that "Salem they afterwards called Jerusalem." It may be added that the word "Salem" means by its derivation "peace," a fact which is stressed by the author of the epistle to the Hebrews, who notes that Melchizedek was "King of Salem, which is, King of peace" (Heb. 7:2).

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

With the Inventors

Straw With Universal Joint

This ingenious straw or beverage sipper makes unnecessary the tilting of the glass. The secret is in the corrugated zone which provides for free bending without cutting off the flow of liquid. This little device to further soda fountain trade earned U. S. Patent No. 2,094,268 for Joseph B. Friedman, San Francisco.

"In an Uncommon Way"

We shall prosper as we learn to do the common things of life in an uncommon way. Let down your buckets where you are.—Booker T. Washington.

Quotation for Today

DO YOUR work, be honest, keep your word, help when you can, be fair.—J. P. MORGAN'S BUSINESS MOTTO.

Primping

Monitor Camera Club From Coursin Black, Canton, Ohio

Brevities

Nation's Business: The man had been thrown out of a federal relief office. "I only asked," he told the inquiring reporters, "who is going to take care of the unthrifty when all the thrifty are broke."

Brubaker in the New Yorker: The administration's economy drive is meeting with a little difficulty on Capitol Hill. Congress heartily endorses the program but objects to all the items.

In Lighter Vein

On Cooking Bananas

"When cooked, bananas become rather tasteless, and if using them in made-up dishes, it is best to choose recipes which do not involve eating them."—Local Paper.

They can then be thrown away when ready to serve.—Punch.

Accurate

Geometry Teacher: "Now, class, since we have learned about triangles, circles and squares, I wonder if anyone present can tell me what a rhombus is?"

Johnny: "Yes, Miss, I can. A rhombus is a square, only it's sort of pushed over."—Pasadena Post.

College Towns

You can't grow old in a college town.
(I tried it, but in vain.)
For all the splendid years that pass
Somehow return again.

No matter if it rains or snows,
The skies are always blue,
When Love and Youth can count their years
Eighteen to twenty-two!

And that is why in college towns
You never can grow old,
For how can hearts that walk with Youth
Grow passive, slow, or cold!

—Rosa Zagnoni Marinoni in Chicago Tribune

Distinguished Duffer

The new President of the Assembly, the Aga Khan, is one of Geneva's most ardent golfers.

For a description of his game I cannot do better than cite the quatrain written recently by a Geneva observer:

"He hits the ball from hanging lies
Or any kind of slant;
Approach and drive the Agan can,
But putt the Aga Khant."

A vast army of golfers can claim kinship with him on that ground.—London Daily Telegraph.

Somesense Rhymes (II)
By Johnnie Symes

Honest Abe split rails to make
His presidential jump;
Now politicians merely take
The stump.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Peanut Race

This is a parlor stunt suitable for adults or children. Only two peanuts are required. A white string is stretched across one end of the room for the goal line. The two participating in the race get down on their hands and knees at the other end of the room. A peanut is placed on the floor in front of each player, who must push the peanut along in front of him without touching the peanut with his hands!

The one whose peanut reaches the goal line first, wins the prize. Of course, more than two players can enter the race at one time, if the room is large enough so that they do not get in one another's way.—R. R. S., Denver.

Jest a Minute

"Always remember—the show must go on!"

Not Forgotten

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

A woman whose family was scattered suffered keenly from the loneliness and seeming desolation she believed that situation created. A day came when it seemed almost unbearable that for so long a time none of the cherished ones had remembered her by so little as a letter.

"God never forgets," were the words that came to her rescue. Even with unemployment and her obvious neglect, struggling with tears, she stood firm in this fact. As she gained a better sense of dominion the clouds began to be less dark.

Within the hour, upon looking out of the window, she rubbed her eyes in astonishment to be sure their sight was accurate. A brother who had not been communicative nor attentive for a long time drove up in his car and greeted her with, "Sis, I've come to take you for a nice, long ride!"

Daily Anecdote

Glory

The Greek general Epaminondas won so many victories in the war that when he returned home his compatriots were, consumed with envy and sought how they might humiliate him. This they thought to do by electing him head scavenger of the city.

But Epaminondas felt no shame, and performed his task with such real credit to himself that all were forced to do him honor.

"When there is no glory in the task," he said, "I seek to bring glory to the work."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Slight Disagreement in the Doodleduck Club*

By LE PELLEY

NOW JUST AS SOON AS YOU'VE WRITTEN "HYMIE IS A GOOD BOY" FIFTY TIMES YOU MAY GO HOME.. ..BUT NOT BEFORE !
YES MA'AM
THE VERY IDEA OF YOUR WRITING "HYMIE DOBSON IS A MUD TURTLE" ON THE BLACKBOARD DURING RECESS THIS MORNING !!
YES MA'AM
ALL RIGHT, MISS TRIMBLE .... I'VE WRITTEN "HYMIE DOBSON IS A GOOD BOY" FIFTY TIMES .....
BUT ON THE OTHER HAND — WHO ARE WE TO SAY HE ISN'T A MUD TURTLE !!
From 6-yr. old Donald Linsley — W. Cheshire Connecticut
One of several sent in by children in Goodland, Kansas.
Which way did they go? —Anonymous

The Adventures of Waddles—*Accurate Forecasting*

By THE HAGERS

SAID JACK SPOONBILL, NOW, I HAVE HERE INVENTIONS FOR THE STRATOSPHERE.
THESE INSTRUMENTS WILL FORECAST SURE THE WEATHER AND THE TEMPERATURE.
I WAITED SEVERAL HOURS, AND THEN JACK FINALLY FLEW DOWN AGAIN.
SAID HE, "THE TEMPERATURE IS LOW. MY FORECAST IS—THAT WE'LL HAVE SNOW."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Budget in Red and Blue

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S portrayal of United States Government finances in his annual budget message is anything but a cheering picture. For the current year it is a study in red ink, and as a forecast for 1939 its prospects are painted in tones of deep blue. Instead of the hoped-for balance appears another year of anticipated deficit of close to $1,000,000,000.

To Mr. Roosevelt "the most important fact of this budget" is a reduction of $539,000,000 in estimated expenditures for 1939 as compared with those of the fiscal year ending in 1938. To others, however, it may appear that a more significant and much less comforting fact is the announced acceptance by Mr. Roosevelt of the hypothesis that Federal Government costs in the United States cannot be brought below $7,000,000,000 per annum.

The seriousness of this hypothesis is indicated when it is pointed out that never yet in its history has the United States raised as much as $7,000,000,000 a year in revenues. If that is to be the measure of normal government expenditures, there will be little margin left for effective debt reduction even should the President's hopes for a national income of 90 to 100 billions be borne out.

Far sounder policy would be to treat the current years, 1937 and 1938, as the probable normal or midpoint of the economic rise, to strike a balance now even though it be at the cost of considerable pinching, and to use future surpluses for paring down the $18,000,000,000 of debt accumulated in meeting the emergency of the early thirties. An emergency indefinitely prolonged ceases to be an emergency and should be accepted as an everyday task of making ends meet.

Fortunately, the President has some ideas as to how further to cut public expenditures. He recommends that the Government curtail provisions for new highways, which have been at a high level the last few years, for rivers and harbors, reclamation projects and new buildings. With this we are in hearty accord.

But there are other respects in which Mr. Roosevelt is not too sure the deficit will be held even to the limits he has indicated for 1939. These are in respect to relief and to armaments. The nation will agree with him that it is not going to let anyone starve and that it does want an adequate national defense. But it is not so clear that all that may be asked in the name of relief or defense is a wise or necessary charge on the public purse.

In fact, even before Congress agrees—and we hope it will agree—to cuts in highway and other construction appropriations, Congress should rightfully demand a more efficient and economical distribution of relief. Work relief is fine, but if there is a surfeit of highways and post offices is it not likely that the supply of WPA parks and guidebooks is pretty nearly sufficient? Work relief? Yes, so far as actually necessary work can be provided, but beyond that a far greater portion of the relief load than at present should be transferred to direct or cash relief which can be provided at half the overall cost.

It is certainly to be recognized that the responsibility for economy does not rest upon the President alone. Congress must be at least equally responsible, and both Congress and the President need the backing of the public in every effort to cut costs. In fact it would be a good working procedure for citizens to support the President in economies he asks of Congress and support Congress in economies it asks of the President. The result might be a budget in black and white at which the taxpayer could look and feel he was getting somewhere.

The Supreme Court Changes

THE retirement of Mr. Justice Sutherland from the United States Supreme Court signalizes and confirms a change which may have a larger meaning in American history than many a national election or constitutional amendment. When his place is filled the Holmes-Brandeis view of the Constitution will fix the limits of new laws. The relations of the Federal Government to the states and to private enterprise will have been profoundly altered. In that respect all that President Roosevelt sought to accomplish by his court plan will be achieved in a normal manner wholly consonant with the spirit of the Constitution.

The history of the court is that justices, once on the bench and independent, rise to a less partisan view, or as judges take a legal position contrary to that they held as advocates. Thus Mr. Justice Black recently joined in a decision which denied the right of government agents to use private communications in prosecution although as a senatorial investigator he had seized and used such communications. And of course in civil liberties cases and in many others where the question is more plainly one of law and not of policy any justice is likely to stand on the law against legislative encroachment. Yet it is wholly probable that any justice Mr. Roosevelt appoints will follow, on questions of government powers over business, the general philosophy of Justices Brandeis, Stone, Cardozo and Black.

In so doing he will not act as a presidential puppet, but will follow long lines of legal precedents and rulings of the Supreme Court itself. He will be as entitled to respect for judicial integrity as is the retiring justice for his consistent adherence to a different philosophy of the law. It is to be hoped that he will also be entitled to respect for legal learning and judicial temperament. In any event the changed court is likely to have simpler problems and more public support than has been the case until recently.

In this respect the struggle over the court plan which now looks so futile did have two good results. It proved the American people's insistence on maintaining the spirit of the Constitution; and it awakened them to a better understanding of the Supreme Court and the need for the people to share the responsibility of adjusting the Constitution to changing conditions.

Yet it is essential that the court should maintain the place which John Marshall saw it must have if the Constitution was to function—the role of legal arbiter in the adjustment of state and federal powers under the Constitution. It was a failure to make that adjustment which was largely responsible for the Civil War. It was the difficulty of making that adjustment by constitutional amendments which would go far enough but not too far which was largely responsible for the recent unpleasantness.

It remains true that the court has also an indispensable function as brake on hasty action. And if now such decisions as the AAA opinion should be reversed the country is in better temper and position to work out feasible and wise farm legislation. The same holds true in other policies. The taking of time which has been required should prove a good thing and again strengthen the people's confidence in the court.

Six Thousand Clicks

CLICK goes the time clock. Click, click, click. Ten minutes to the hour. Ten minutes before whistles plume the rooftops with screeching steam. Waves of workmen are surging through factory gates. Click goes the time clock—pulse of industry, sound that sets the tempo for the dynamic pageant of men and machines.

A cold, impersonal thing is this symbol of mass production; or so it must seem to millions who work the machines day after day. But when the machines get ahead of the men, production ahead of planning, and the whole thing stalls; when relief rolls rise and census blanks engulf the mails, we suddenly see beyond material manifestations of our mechanized life.

Looking on the human side of the ledger, people gradually realize in a time like this that industry does not exist for itself alone, that mass production is the means and not the end; that when we count each click of the time clock, we count a man, a home, a family—a job.

Word that Hudson Motors is taking on 6000 more workers during the next ten weeks sheds a heartening ray of light on Detroit's dismal industrial scene. But even more significant is the project the firm believes will justify its advance at a time when industry is retreating on a nation-wide front—production of a new car "in the lowest price field." Economists have long been telling us that the way to balance mass production against mass consumption is to pass along the savings of mechanized efficiency to the buying public through lower prices. Re-employment of these 6000 men is a step in this direction.

The Hour and the Man

BIG BEN, the pontiff, if not the doyen, of all London clocks, has lately had his ruling called in question by a visitor from the country. No doubt to the chagrin of Big Ben, if one may judge from his own conduct in calmly ignoring the occurrence, the matter was given publicity in the House of Commons.

There it was stated that a member of a delegation of fishermen to the House was seen to pull out his watch, and heard to murmur, as he glanced from it to Big Ben: "There's something wrong with that there clock." A regrettable incident, of course—from the point of view of Londoners. Is the apple of London's eye to be challenged by any pocket turnip, or perhaps called "cuckoo" by any wag-at-the-wall upstart? Rather will Londoners conclude that the time is out of joint.

Yet, looking closely, one may perceive a different aspect to the affair. Instead of a solemn aspersion upon Big Ben, was it not rather a gesture, engaging in its audacity and "panache," reminding the capital of that sturdy independence, that fine local pride, that have rendered the provinces the backbone of the country? And what delicacy there was in the choice of method! Often and often in England's need has the hour produced the man, from the provinces. Now, lest she forget, the man produces the hour.

A EUPHEMISTIC substitute for the opprobrious term "dog-catcher" is sought by the American Humane Society. How about Commissioner of Canine Correction?

From the First Lady

Book News of the Day

IN THIS TROUBLED WORLD, by Eleanor Roosevelt (New York: Kinsey. $1), a kindly woman, and one as well informed as a President's wife must be, lights with expected intuition the dark problem of peace and war. But she has in her hand also the lamp of familiarity with the several departments into which her problem divides.

Mrs. Roosevelt feels the League of Nations is not fulfilling the purpose for which it was devised, but she is unwilling to abandon hope of building effective peace machinery. She would bar from trade any country deserving to be labeled an aggressor, and she would further implement collective action with an international police force. But Mrs. Roosevelt has had a surfeit of peace plans:

> I doubt very much whether peace is coming to us either through plans, even my own as I have outlined it, or through any of the theories or hopes we now hold. What I have outlined is not real peace, just a method of trying to deal with our difficulties a little better than we have in the past, in the world as it is today.

The views she holds on nationalization, or government control, of the armaments industry, are those held today by increasing thousands of people who have been shocked by authoritative exposures of the abuse of the privilege of private arms trading:

> When you know the story of the part played by certain families in Europe whose business it has been to manufacture arms and munitions, . . . you wonder if the arguments advanced against this step [nationalization] are not inspired in large part by those whose interests lie in this particular business?

As appropriate to the question of peace as are many of the more ambitious plans which political analysts offer is Mrs. Roosevelt's reminder that peace begins at home. Individuals who would make a contribution to world peace can do so by practicing peace in their relationships with other individuals—that is, by the exercise of neighborly consideration for other people's rights and feelings and by an ever-readiness to avoid petty "social" feuds.

The value of such behavior as an antidote to warmindedness has already been noted by students of the child mind, who say that mental conditions imposed on children who witness inharmony in the relationships among their elders provide fertile ground for development of emotions which make adults easy prey to war hysteria.

Mrs. Roosevelt's statements and speculations have the sound appeal of well-read common sense. Her little volume may do much to quicken the interest of still more women in a subject on which many are already well informed. Being very much an in-the-round treatment of this troubled sphere, the book would gain value for those to whom it brings first-thoughts on peace and war if it contained a bibliography of the dozens of expert volumes which could be studied with profit as a follow-up course.

M. W. C.

What He Asked For Was *Co-operation!*

Good King Wenceslas Looked Down

FROM Hradčany, the historic hilltop palace above the Moldau in Prague, "Good King Wenceslas looked down on a frosty morning." I, since kings and commoners are now equally privileged in modern Bohemia, did the same thing some ten centuries later on a morning that was, I am sure, equally frosty. The thermometer did, in fact, register ten degrees below zero Fahrenheit and in the crisp air my breath turned to white clouds in the winter sunshine. Every twig of every tree was a thick cable of scintillating frost. The Moldau was a twisting ribbon of ice.

The great city, a newly awakened metropolis, newly conscious of its greatness, lay blanketed by the winter shroud. Even Woodrow Wilson, Prague's modern hero of idealism, standing in dignified bronze outside the Wilson Station (on Hoover Street!) wore a tall snow cap. I had been welcomed by him upon my arrival in the city and had been delighted by the six-inch white turban tipped jauntily askew by the wind. Surely good King Wenceslas could never have looked down upon a frostier scene than did I.

Hradčany was formerly the seat of the kings of ancient Bohemia, of whom Wenceslas alone has come into modern consciousness by way of a Christmas carol. Not all the kings were "good" and when the Bohemian Estates met here on one occasion they tossed a pair of detested royal councilors out of the window upon a pile of straw. This incident started the Thirty Years' War and Prague became the vortex of it, the battling ground of the Snow King, Gustavus Adolphus, and the redoubtable Wallenstein. Under Austrian domination Hradčany became a vast conglomeration of palaces containing eight hundred rooms in all. Here the crown prince of Austria resided, providing himself with a great number of additional salons, banqueting halls and ballrooms. In one of the latter, 800 couples could waltz comfortably at the same time and the bill for illuminating it was the equivalent of $100 an hour. But finally came the wonderful democracy of Masaryk and the "lonely Slovak" dwelt here in Spartan simplicity as president of Czechoslovakia. Born a coachman's son and becoming a professor of philosophy and then a national president he won his ascendancy through quiet insistence on a high moral and spiritual patriotism, rather than a noisy, narrow, take-all-you-can nationalism. His part in the politics of a distracted continent was a refreshingly noble one.

Being rather too well frosted by my romantic interest in the palace glories of Hradčany and its icy cathedral of St. Vitus, I finally descended to the city, recrossed the Moldau, called Vltava in the Czech tongue, and entered the fine Národní třída or National Avenue. At the corner of this street and the river esplanade the great bulk of the National Opera House loomed up, and I noted that in a few hours there would be a matinee performance of *Prodaná Nevěsta* by Smetana. Hoping this might prove to be "The Bartered Bride" I promptly bought a ticket and so it turned out to be.

It had been my special desire to see this opera, dealing with Czech life and written by a Czech, performed in Prague in the native language. The native peasant dances were marvelously sprightly, the portly marriage broker was infinitely comic and the blonde bride, believing that her Hans had sold his claim to her for the paltry sum of 300 crowns, was convincingly pathetic.

Nationalism is, because of the example set by Masaryk, far less militant and rampant than in some of Europe's new capitals. It is evident chiefly in the restoration to prominence of the ancient Bohemian language, somewhat to the confusion of modern travelers. In case I might be interested in agriculture I was urged to examine the merits of a *Nových Fordových* (New Fordson tractor) and in case mere travel was my aim I was lured on by romantic photographs of *Plsen, Karlovy Vary* and *Mariánski Lázně*. The first of these is easily recognizable as Pilsen and the second is now fairly well established in the international travel mind as Carlsbad of prewar days but what is one to do with Mariánski Lázně? Surely many a conservative old person must still refuse to recognize this as the lovely Marienbad whose waters he used to enjoy. The name is rather a heavy price which this resort must pay for national pride. Czechoslovakia is, however, mild and enlightened in its new nationalism and *Praha* is forging a new and very substantial link in its long and interesting life. Good King Wenceslas looking down upon it from Hradčany today would be amazed and perhaps bewildered by its growth, its modern aspect and its swift pace toward a future that is to be greater than its past.

S. A. C.

North . . South . . East . . West

Satisfying the Customer

By Frank L. Perrin

WHATEVER the shortcomings in present-day economic adjustments and controls, whether voluntary or imposed, it seems to be pretty well established that the pleased and satisfied patron is the continuing and best asset of producer and distributor. Those who manufacture for profit, those who provide service for the public, and those who buy and sell in the open market have learned much in recent years. Few of these have been taught in any other than the school of experience. Sumptuary laws, regulatory measures devised by legislatures either state or national, and edicts of courts and codes have had little to do in adjusting inequalities or correcting abuses carelessly or consciously imposed and practiced.

It is announced in Washington that during the last year a reduction in telephone rates in the United States has resulted in a saving to the public of $21,000,000, and that a lowered rate on night telegraph messages has increased this saving by $3,000,000. But it is interesting to observe that it does not appear that the revenues of the service companies have been lowered or that their profits from the business in which they are engaged have decreased. It may be, and probably will be shown that in the initial or trial period of such lowered rates annual revenues and profits have decreased. The public does not always respond immediately to friendly and generous overtures.

* * *

But soon, and unfailingly, the public does respond. The rail and steamship carriers have proved this within recent years and months. Automobile manufacturers were among the first, since the early days of the economic debacle, to display courage and wisdom enough to make the experiment. "Quick sales and small profits." That is a time-honored but often abused or neglected code in business. The temptation to seek large profits, especially in undertakings protected by natural or artificial monopolies, and particularly in all lines of public service, has been tenacious and indefensible.

There exists, in the United States and elsewhere at the present time, as there has existed for many years, the equipment and machinery adequate to provide uninterrupted and efficient distribution of the products of farms, factories, mines, and mills. There once prevailed the theory, not yet entirely discredited, that greater profit could be realized through limiting and curtailing distribution than by permitting a natural flow of these products equal to the capacity of the carriers and factors, and equal to the demand which plenty would encourage or create.

* * *

Taking a leaf from the book of the automobile makers, the managers of western railroads, several years ago, asked and were granted permission to reduce passenger fares and to do away entirely with the surcharge on Pullman rates. The immediate response by the public convinced the officials of these carriers that their patrons would buy oftener and more liberally when the price was right than when the price was too high. The success of that experiment persuaded the Interstate Commerce Commission to apply a similar rule in the territory east of the Mississippi. The complete success of this policy seems not to have been proved. But it is shown that passenger traffic and passenger revenues have increased greatly, and that the people in the East, like those in the West, will buy when they believe they are getting their money's worth.

In appraising and estimating the practical wisdom of this newer economic policy which shares the benefits and opportunities with those whose patronage and good will are sought, it must be realized that the reduction of telephone and telegraph rates would not have been either wise or possible ten years, or perhaps even five years ago. New inventions, ingenious ways of increasing speed and efficiency, the confidence of the public, all have combined to reduce overhead costs and speed up the service. The same is true, at least in some degree, in the carrier and transport service. New ways are being discovered to increase speed while assuring safety. Obsolete equipment is gradually being discarded. Transcontinental travel schedules are shortened. The day-coach passenger enjoys the ease and comfort for which the Pullman rider pays a higher price.

The buying public, despite the jokesmiths, are not inveterate bargain-hunters. Day by day and year by year they willingly pay their money for the things they need or want if they can buy economically.

The Wide Horizon

The British Army's Order of Merit

By Everard C. Cotes

THAT most conservative of all British associations, the army, has been stirred by sweeping changes introduced in its governing body by the Rt. Hon. Leslie Hore-Belisha, Secretary of State who was placed in charge of the War Office when Mr. Neville Chamberlain succeeded to the Prime Ministership.

These changes have consisted in the retirement of the two most senior officers in the Army Council and their replacement, not by their immediate juniors as has hitherto been the almost invariable custom, but by much younger individuals chosen for reasons of merit from far down the list.

This is a radical reform which is recognized as introducing an entirely new system, the effects of which are expected to be felt from the top to the bottom of the army. "The Government," Mr. Hore-Belisha said on December 4, "desires that merit, character, and ability shall be the main entitlement to promotion and reward."

If the Army Council is to be reached at one leap by energetic officers still in the prime of life who have managed to make their capacity known, the same, it is recognized, must become the case in other ranks. No longer is mediocrity to be enabled to mount steadily on account of mere length of service from the lower to the higher ranks. Promotion—hitherto speeded up only in very exceptional cases, generally associated with active service—is to become a prize much more widely available. The army, in fact, is to be a career in which any one of outstanding talent is to be able to hope to secure early recognition.

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Already there is talk of further changes. These include the introduction of a regular ladder of promotion by merit for all ranks from the private to the general, the merging of military units with one another for purposes of promotion so as to increase competition for vacant posts, also intensive speeding up of re-equipment and training of all branches of the army.

This means hardship to many officers who have waited long years in the hope of promotion, only to be liable to find it snatched from them at the last moment by younger men.

There is expected, therefore, to be discontent, which can only be met by materially increasing the at present very low scale of army pay as a whole. This again means necessity for heavier national expenditure.

Even then, Mr. Hore-Belisha has to face resentment from exceedingly powerful classes which have hitherto tended to think they had a prescriptive claim upon the army to provide careers for sons not always over-well equipped in knowledge for the struggle of life.

Mr. Hore-Belisha, therefore, has a stiff task before him not only in his own department but also in Parliament. Fortunately he has shown strength and persistence as well as energy and imagination in the post of Minister of Transport which he held for three years before obtaining his present office.

A member of that branch of the Liberal Party which elected to remain with the National Government when Sir Herbert (now Lord) Samuel broke away in 1932, he belongs to the left wing of Mr. Neville Chamberlain's supporters.

Without the personal advantages of family influence or wealth, he had a brilliant career at Oxford University. He interrupted his studies to go to the front during the World War, and returned with the rank of major to pass his examinations for the bar.

* * *

As Minister of Transport he is remembered for his extraordinarily energetic efforts to reduce accidents on the roads.

He was transferred to the War Office chiefly to deal with the difficulty which had arisen in obtaining enough recruits to fill the ranks under the rearmament schemes now being carried out. He at once recognized that to do this was a question of improving the conditions of service all round. Since his appointment a beginning has already been made in this direction. The limits of age for recruits, for example, has been raised and disabilities for married soldiers have been reduced.

The reforms Mr. Hore-Belisha is now engaged upon are of a more far-reaching kind. They concern, for the time being, increasing the efficiency of the army as part of the machinery of the administration. But Mr. Hore-Belisha and the officers he is getting together look beyond the limited scope of such reforms. The whole position of the army as a co-ordinated unit in the land, sea and air defenses of the country is recognized as in need of revision, to prevent overlapping and to secure the maximum of efficiency possible.

At the same time, Mr. Hore-Belisha is playing a personal part in the settlement of yet wider questions of cabinet policy on which peace and war may depend. His upbringing as a Liberal is expected, therefore, to prove important, for Mr. Chamberlain in choosing him to help to prepare Britain for war has chosen also a very stanch upholder of the view that peace is one of the greatest blessings that the country can enjoy.